Semi-Official.

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2

Serial Nos..... 1

DEWAN'S OFFICE.

E. D. FILE NO 90 of 1915-16

SL NO 179

1915 - 16.

File No 90 of 1915

SL No 179

SUBJECT.

Mysore University

Papers Containing a Conspectus of the latest phase of the Sch
Mr. Sharp's note, final draft Scheme, etc. —

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.

Commenced on..... 29. 6. 15

Closed on..... 30. 3. 16.

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Thr. Sharma Rao.

WD 214—GPB—1,000—8-8-18

D. O. File No. of 1915. 2

Subject Mysore University — papers containing a Correction of the Cabert phrase of the Scheme, Mr. Sharp's note, final draft Scheme etc. —

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1	1591	29.6.15	Mr. Shama Rao.	Dewan
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3		6.7.15	Mr. V. Subrahmani Iyer	F. S. D.
4			Rough note presented	by Dewan
5	3118	7.7.15	Dewan	Hon'ble the Resident
6		10.8.15	— do —	Mr. Denham
7		"	"	Mr. C. R. Reddy.
8		15.8.15	"	Mr. Sharp.
9	3229	23.8.15	"	Mr. Denham
10	H 2872	26.8.15	Mr. Denham	Dewan
11	3271	4.9.15	Dewan	Mr. Denham
12	H 2886	11.9.15	Hon'ble the Resident	Dewan
13	3298	"	Dewan	Hon'ble the Resident
14	H. 2902	14.9.15	Hon'ble the Resident	Dewan
15	H 2898/668	"	F. A. R.	— do —
16		15.9.15	Note by the	Dewan
17	3321	"	Dewan	F. A. R.
18	3323	"	"	Hon'ble the Resident
19	3324	"	"	Mr. Shama Rao.

WD 214—GPB—1,000—8-5-18

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22	ℛ 2919	19.9.15	Mr. Denham	Dewan
23	ℛ 2920	21.9.15	"	"
24	ℛ 2968	29.9.15	"	"
25	3387	30.9.15	Dewan	Mr. Denham.
26		13.10.15	Hon'ble the Resdt.	Dewan
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28		23.10.15	Dewan's robe.	
29	ℛ 3050	15.11.15	Mr. H.V. Ranjundayya	Dewan
30	3484	"	Dewan	Mr. H.V. Ranjundayya.
31	3485	"	"	Mr. Krishna Iyengar.
32	3502	19.11.15	"	Mr. H.V. Ranjundayya.
33	3566	3.12.15	P.S.D.	Mr. V. Subrahmanya Ayr.
34	750	"	Mr. V. Subrahmanya Ayer	P.S.D.
35	3598	8.12.15	Dewan	Mr. H.V. Ranjundayya.
36		5.1.16	Mr. H.V. Ranjundayya	Dewan
37		"	"	"
38	55	7.1.16	Mr. C.R. Reddy	P.S.D.

WD 214—GPB—1,000—8-5-18

Encl No 3.

Statement showing the Strength and Annual Fee Income of the Municipal High School, Holenarasipur.

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL No..... Date..... HOLENARASIPUR

No.	Class.	Strength.	Annual Fee Income.
1.	I Year. A.	65	Rs. 2496-0-0
2.	I Year. B.	57	
3.	II Year. A.	52	Rs. 2499-0-0
4.	II Year. B.	53	
5.	III Year. A.	32	Rs. 1988-0-0
6.	III Year. B.	41	
		300	Rs. 6983-0-0

B. S. Sreerangachar
24.9.44

MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, HOLENARSIPUR. Head Master.

D. O. File No. of 191

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41		10.2.16	Mr. J.S. Chakravarti	Dewan
42		"	"	"
43		"	Dewan	H.H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore, R.C.I.E.
44		11.2.16	"	Hon. the Rdt.
45	Telegm	12.2.16	"	Mr. Mirza M. Ismail.
46	"	"	P.S. to H.H.	Dewan
47	807	12.2.16	Dewan	Hon'ble the Rdt.
48		17.3.16	Hon'ble the Rt.	Dewan
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51	Telegram	30.3.16	Private Secy to H.H.	Dewan
52	3398	"	—do—	—do—

D. O. 1591

6

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE,

Mysore
Bangalore, 29 June 1915.

My dear Sir

I send herewith for your kind perusal a tabular statement showing the existing facilities and the requirements that must be met for the proposed Mysore University. Both Mr Seaborn and Mr Reddy have seen the statement and have no remarks to offer. Mr Reddy wants a Faculty Club or Social Club purely for the professors at a cost of 1½ lakhs. This has not been entered in the statement. I hope the statement will enable you to see what a Board how all the main requirements of the University stand.

I shall be ready to meet

University of Mysore.

Staff required for a Unitary type of University to be located at Mysore.

No	Requirements		Immediately available		Cost	Additional		Cost	Remarks.
	Faculty of Arts.								
1	English –	Professors	3 on	500 - 1000	Rs 3000 p.m	–		–	
	"	do –	2 on	400 - 700	Rs 1400 "	–		–	
	"	Lecturer	1 on	350	Rs 350 "	–		–	
	"	do –	1 on	175	Rs 175 "	–		–	
2	Sanskrit –	Professor				1 on	500 - 1000	Rs 1000	
	"	Lecturer	1 on	350	Rs 350 "	–		–	
3	Arabic and Persian –	Professor		–	–	1 on	400 - 700	Rs 700	
4	French and German –	Lecturer		–	–	1 on	500	" 500	
5	Kannada –	Lecturer		–	–	1 on	350	" 350	
6	History –	Professor	1 on	500 - 1000	Rs 1000 "		–	–	
		— do —	1 on	400 - 700	Rs 700 "		–	–	
		Lecturers	2 on	350	Rs 700 "		–	–	
7	Philosophy –	Professor		–	–	1 on	500 - 1000	" 1000	
		Lecturers		–	–	2 on	350	" 700	To be introduced immediately.
8	Sociology –	Professor		–	–	1 on	500 - 1000	" 1000	
		Lecturer		–	–	1 on	350	" 350	To be introduced immediately.
9	Teaching –	Professor		–	–	1 on	500 - 1000	" 1000	
	"	Lecturer		–	–	1 on	350	" 350	
	Faculty of Science.								
1	Mathematics –	Professor	1 on	400 - 700	Rs 700 "		–	–	
	"	Lecturer	1 on	350	Rs 350 "		–	–	
2	Physics –	Professor	1 on	500 - 1000	Rs 1000 "		–	–	
	"	Lecturers	2 on	350	Rs 700 "		–	–	
	"	Demonstrator	1 on	150	Rs 150 "		–	–	
3	Chemistry –	Professor	1 on	500 - 1000	Rs 1000 "		–	–	
		Lecturers	2 on	350	Rs 700 "		–	–	
		Demonstrator	1 on	150	Rs 150 "		–	–	

No	Requirements	Immediately available	Cost	Additional	Cost	Remarks.
4	Geology - Professor	1 on 400-700	Rs 700 P.M.	-	-	
	Demonstrator	1 on 150	Rs 150 "	-	-	
5	Zoology - Professor	1 on 400-700	-700 "	1 on 500-1000	Rs 1000 P.M.	500-1000 grade adopted instead of 400-700 grade now available. To be introduced immediately.
	Lecturer	-	-	1 on 350	Rs 350 "	
	Demonstrator	-	-	1 on 150	Rs 150 "	
6	Botany - Professor	-	-	1 on 500-1000	Rs 1000 "	
	Lecturer	-	-	1 on 350	Rs 350 "	
	Demonstrator	-	-	1 on 150	Rs 150 "	
	Departments					
1	Agricultural School	-	Rs 1386 P.M.	-		
	Engineering -					
	Civil, Mysore	-	Rs 594 "	-	Rs 1470 "	Non-recurring expenditure Rs 6,650
	Mechanical, Bangalore	-	Rs 1021 "	-	Rs 3840 "	—do— Rs 26,000.
3	Commercial	-	Rs 3600 "	-		To be introduced immediately.
4	Medicine					
5	Applied Chemistry					These Departments are reserved for introduction in the near future.
6	Forestry					
7	Veterinary Science					
	Office and Management.					
1	Vice-Chancellor					
2	Senate meetings and T.A. to Fellows etc	-	-	1 on Rs 1600 - 150	Rs 1750 "	
3	Office.	-	-	-	Rs 800 "	
		-	-		Rs 600 "	

No	Requirements	Immediately available	Cost	Additional	Cost	Remarks.
	2. Library and Museum. 1 Curator 3 Assistants	-	-	-	Rs 450 p.m.	Extra Staff.
	3. Special Allowances. Superintending officer etc	-	-	-	Rs 400	"
	4. Bureaus – Extension and Publication Lecturers and Translators etc	-	-	-	Rs 3760	"
	Miscellaneous and Subordinate Staff.	-	-	-	Rs 3330	
				Extra	Rs 25,350	P.m or about 3 lakhs a year.
		Expenditure Rs 19,876 per month.				

About 7 European professors will have to be imported — on temporary terms to begin with if possible

University of Mysore.

Buildings required for a Unitary type of University to be located at Mysore.

No	Requirements	Immediately available	Cost	Additional	Cost	Remarks.
1	Senate House, Office etc	Public Office Buildings or Jagan Mohan Palace	-		Rs 2,00000	
2	Vice-Chancellor's House	Maharaja's College Principal's Quarters	-		Rs 50,000	
3	Quarters for Professors	1. Mr. Reddy's 2 Miss Park's	-	18 for Professors at Rs 20000 each 17 for Lecturers at Rs 6000 each	Rs 3,60000 Rs 102000	
4	Science Laboratories	-	-	new buildings	Rs 6,00000	
5	Mechanical and Civil Engineering School	-	-	"	Rs 25,000	
6	Agricultural School	-	-	"	Rs 40,000	
7	Teachers' College and Small Practising School	-	-	"	Rs 50,000	
8	Union (Students)	-	-	"	Rs 100,000	
9	University Library	Oriental Library Building	-		-	
10	Hostels	Mah. College Students' Home	-	new buildings	Rs 2,00,000	
11	Museum	-	-	new building	Rs 1,50,000	
12	Gymnasium, Pavilion	-	-	do —	Rs 1,00,000	
13	Grounds (laying out)	-	-		Rs 10,000	
14	Alterations, additions etc to existing buildings	-	-		Rs 50,000	
				Rs	21,27,000	

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Encl 1.

ROUGH ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF ESTABLISHING

A UNITARY UNIVERSITY AT MYSORE.

MR. DENHAM'S ESTIMATE.

I T E M S.		Amount.	Remarks.
Buildings, etc.-			
Senate House, Offices, etc.		2,00,000	
Professors' Houses 12 x 20,000		2,40,000	
Lecturers' Houses 12 x 6,000		72,000	
Vice-Chancellor's House		50,000	
Science Laboratories		6,00,000	
Mechanical Engineering School		25,000	
Agricultural School		40,000	
Teachers' College andsmall Practising School		50,000	
Union by adapting	(Principal's Quarters (Cosmopolitan Club.	10,000	
Library (nil, if Sanskrit Library used)		1,50,000	
Hostels		2,00,000	
Museum		1,50,000	
Gymnasium, Pavilion		1,00,000	
Grounds (Laying out)		10,000	
Alterations, additions	(Maharaja's College (The Treasury, (i.e. Additional (Arts Classes.	50,000	
		19,47,000	

Items.	Amount	Remarks.
Additional Recurring Charges, Salaries &c.		
Vice Chancellor Rs1,600 plus 150	21,000	
Manager's office & clerks	4,260	
Chief Librarian 100	1,200	
Curator, Museum, 100	1,200	These items are in addition to the present cost of maintaining the Central Colleg the Maharaja's College and the College Departmen of the Maharani's College. The cost of the latter would probably be saved by absorb- tion into the University
3 Assistants	1,800	
Commerce, School of	3,600	
Teachers' College, Principal 500-1000	6,000	
Philosophy, Professor "	6,000	
,, Lecturer	1,800	
Sanskrit, Professor	6,000	
Kanarese, Lecturer	3,600	
French and German	6,000	
Persian, Arabic	3,600	
Zoology, Professor	6,000	
Subordinate staff	2,400	
Overseer, Gardens	360	
Malies (6)	576	
	75,396	
Sociology, Professor) May wait) 2 or 3	6,000	
Extension Bureau) years.	50,000	
Buildings &c. carried forward	19,47,000	
Rough Total cost of establishing University at Mysore.	21,00,000	

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY.

The accompanying list of buildings required for the University has been furnished by the Inspector-General of Education.

To secure this accommodation two alternatives may be adopted-

(a) We may locate all the buildings in some suitable spot having the genius for a University. The most suitable one is the fine and flat topped - - ridge on which the Hinakal Race - Course is situated. The surroundings have a calm and reposeful aspect here.

The cost of all the buildings if constructed newly will be Rs 22 lakhs.

(b) On the other hand, if it is decided to utilise some of the existing - public buildings for the purpose and proximity to the City is also a consideration, no better site could be found than the fine ridge on which the Public Offices and the Jubilee Hall stand at present. The surroundings have a free, joyous look and the - grounds are extensive admitting of the construction of all accessory new buildings.

2. The following utilisation of existing buildings is proposed:-

(1) Public Offices for the University office and Hall.

(2) Oriental Library for University Library.

(3) Maharaja's College for Agricultural and Teachers' College.

(4) Students Hostel for University students

(5) Principal's Quarters for the Vice-Chancellor's house.

(6) Miss Park's Bungalow and Professor Reddy's for two Professors.

(7) Technical Institute for Mechanical and Civil Engineering School.

3. We shall then have to construct or purchase-

	Rs
1. Quarters for 16 Professors...	3.20 lakhs
2. " for 17 Lecturers....	2.00 "
3. Laboratories	6.00 "
4. Museum	1.50 "
5. Gymnasium	1.00 "
6. Additional Hostel accommodation by purchase of bungalows belonging to- (1) Mr.Sitarama Rao (2) Dr.Hanuman Singh (3) Mr.Nanjundaraj Urs	0.75 "
Add cost of construction of separate Public Offices	4.00 "
Miscellaneous	1.50 "
Total	20.00 "

4. . Oriental Library may be removed to the Jagan Mohan Palace.

Separate Public Offices may be built on the maidan to the rear of the existing building.

Quarters for Lecturers may be constructed along the road running in front of the Exhibition buildings (old Reserve Police lines). If we open a road parallel to the railway and allot sites in the wood yard and the open ground to the north of Kannegowdankoppal, we can accommodate all the 17 Lecturers.

Quarters for Professors may be built along Chamaraja Road opposite the Ursu Boarding House or in the Vontikoppal Extension and along the Yelwal road as shown in the accompanying blue print which also shows the sites proposed for the several new buildings that have to be constructed.

Mysore,
2nd July 1915.

K. Thimmaiah
Deputy chief Engineer

University of Mysore.

Buildings required for a Unitary type of University to be located at Mysore.

No	Requirements	Immediately available	Cost	Additional	Cost	Remarks.
1 ✓	Senate House, Office etc	Public Office Buildings or Jagan Mohan Palace	✓ -	-	Rs 2,00,000 +	
2 ✓	Vice-Chancellor's House	Maharaja's College Principal's Quarters	✓ -		Rs 50,000	
3 ✓	Quarters for Professors and Lecturers	1. Mr. Reddy's 2. Miss Parks	-	18 for Professors at Rs 20000 each 17 for Lecturers at Rs 6000 each	Rs 3,60,000 Rs 1,02,000	
4 ✓	Science Laboratories		-	new buildings	Rs 6,00,000	
5 ✓	Mechanical and Civil Engineering School		-		Rs 25,000 +	
6	Agricultural School		-		Rs 40,000 +	
7 ✓	Teachers' College and Small Practising School		-		Rs 50,000	
8	Union (Students)		-		Rs 1,00,000 +	
✓ 9	University Library	Oriental Library building	-			
✓ 10	Hostels	Maharaja's College Students Home	-	a new building	Rs 2,00,000 +	
11	Museum		-	new building	Rs 1,50,000 +	
✓ 12	Gymnasium, Pavilion		-		Rs 1,00,000	
○ 13	Grounds (laying out)		-		Rs 1,00,000 ✓	
○ 14	Alterations, additions etc to existing buildings		-		Rs 50,000	
					Rs 21,27,000	

B

D. O. 17

18

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, 6th July 1915.

My dear Mr. Hiriyannaiya,

As directed by the Inspector General I herewith send the papers and pamphlets on the Mysore University, which he had brought from you. He has just sent to the Dewan the brief conspectus he wanted yesterday.

Yours sincerely,

M. Srikantaiya Esq

Special Assistant to the
Inspector General.

H.

S. Hiriyannaiya Esq. B.A.
Private Secretary
to the Dewan.

19 Encl to 3

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

A SUMMARISED CONSPECTUS.

---oOo---

I. THE NEED for a separate University arises out of -

(1) The growing demand for a more efficient type of University education with higher ideals;

(2) the special local needs such as the spread of higher vernacular education;

(3) the demand for higher technical knowledge with special reference to local resources and conditions;

(4) the disability of Mysore students to get admission to the already congested professional and technical institutions affiliated to the Bombay and Madras Universities;

(5) the inconvenience and cost to parents in sending their children to the more distant Universities;

(6) the inability of the Madras University, on account of the unweildy area, to cope with the requirements of Mysore and the necessity for developing a 'teaching' University; and

(7) the repeated prayers of the people at the Representative Assembly, in view of the above situation, for the formation of a local University.

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II. THE EXISTING FALICITIES FOR A MYSORE UNIVERSITY AND SOME COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

(1) In the Mysore State there are 2 Ist grade English Colleges for boys and one IInd grade College for girls, 2 Colleges for Oriental Languages, 1 Teachers' Training College, 1 Agricultural, 2 Engineering, 1 Technical and 2 Commercial Institutions, with 16 High Schools, as feeders, having on their rolls 2,750 pupils.

(2) A comparison.-

Name of University.	Population.	Number of University students.
Canada		
NewBrunswick	175,000	Not available.
Novascotia	123,085	
Quibeck	500,000	
Ontario	831,000	
Manitoba	455,000	850.
Saskatchewan	492,000	500.
Alberta	374,000	488.
Calgary		100.
British Columbia	398,000	
Australia		
Sidney	1,647,000	1,407.
Melbourne	1,316,000	1,129.
Brisbane	605,000	83.
Adelaide	408,000	730.
Hobart	191,000	147.
Mysore		
No University at present	6,000,000 (375,000 literates)	700 (2,750 High School pupils)

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III. THE TYPE,FEATURES AND STANDARD of the proposed University.-

(1) It is to be a "Teaching University" of the unitary type, to be located at Mysore and to make a start with the two existing faculties of Arts and Sciences. The branches in the Bangalore Central College to be gradually transferred to Mysore.

(2) General features. The new University will contain four divisions: (i) Faculties, (ii) Departments, (iii) Bureaus, and (iv) General.

(i) The sections in which degrees will be awarded are to be regarded as Faculties. For the present the number of Faculties will be two, Arts and Sciences. The Faculty of Arts in which the degrees of B.A. and M.A. will be awarded will include (a) Languages, (b) History and Economics, (c) Teaching, (d) Sociology,& (e) Philosophy. The Faculty of Science in which the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. will be awarded will include (a) Mathematics, (b) Physics, (c) Chemistry, (d) Geology, (e) Zoology and (f) Botany. Provision already exists for all the above except for Socialogy, Philosophy, Zoology and Botany, which are also to be introduced immediately.

(ii) The sections which prepare for diplomas and certificates, not yet raised to the status of faculties are called

Departments. The number of Departments for the present will be three: (a) Agriculture, (b) Engineering, including Electrical, Civil and Mechanical, and (c) Commerce. Provision already exists for these Departments. The following are to be introduced shortly: (a) Medicine, (b) Applied Chemistry, (c) Forestry and (d) Veterinary Science.

(iii) The Bureaus are sections devoted to the work of spreading knowledge among the masses and of helping students that are unable to take the University courses. For the present the number of Bureaus will be two: (1) Extension and (2) Publication. The Extension Bureau will carry on work similar to that undertaken by the newer Universities of England and especially the American, Canadian and Australian Universities. The work of this Bureau will be carried in three sections:(1) for general culture, (2) for Industrial Education and (3) for Agriculture and Sericulture. The Publication Bureau will be chiefly for producing works of modern interest in Kannada, including translation of scientific treatises from European languages.

(iv) The General Division will include the Museum, the Library and such other sections as have not been included under the above heads. The standard of the courses of study is not to be lower

than that of the British Indian Universities.

IV. C O N S T I T U T I O N.

One Chancellor, One Rector, One Vice Chancellor (in direct executive charge), a Council of nine with functions similar to those of the Syndicates of Indian Universities and a Senate of 50 members will constitute the governing body. There will also be other bodies as in Indian Universities for carrying on the work of the several branches.

V. Requirements and cost.

Description.	Full equipment.	Available	Additional Required	Remarks.
S t a f f .	43 Professors and Assistants and 1 Vice Chancellor.	25 Professors and Assistants.	18 Professors and Assistants and 1 Vice Chancellor.	Immediately required. Only one Vice Chancellor
Buildings - Laboratories Libraries Museums.	Estimate 16 lakhs.	Worth six lakhs	Worth 10 lakhs.	Non-recurring cost.
Annual recurring expenditure.	5½ lakhs	2½ lakhs	3 lakhs ultimately. 1 lakh immediately.	Recurring cost.

Buildings readily available at Mysore.

1. Maharaja's College.
2. Oriental Library.
3. Maharani's College.
4. Principal's quarters.
5. Lady Superintendent's quarters.
6. Students' Home.
7. Chamarajendra Technical Institute.
8. Training College.

Buildings that can be made available for the the present, till all the required University buildings are constructed.

Jagan Mohan Palace (with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja).

Public Offices (portion).

25 4

Confidential.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

(Rough note presented by the Dewan.)

A conspectus of the latest phase of the scheme.

The need for a separate University for Mysore has arisen under circumstances explained below:—

(1) the inability of the Madras University, on account of its unwieldy area, to cope with the requirements of Mysore, and the necessity for developing a Teaching University;

(2) the inconvenience and cost to parents in having to send their children to the more distant Universities;

(3) the inability of Mysore students to get admission to the already congested professional and technical institutions affiliated to the Bombay and Madras Universities;

(4) the growing demand to meet special local needs such as the spread of higher vernacular education;

(5) the demand for higher technical knowledge with special reference to local resources and conditions;

(6) the growing demand for a more efficient type of University education with higher ideals;

(7) Mysore does not benefit from changes introduced into existing Universities under the Act of 1904, on account of the distance from the seat of the University. Graduates and Under-Graduates cannot attend University lectures, Libraries, etc., in Madras;

(8) experience has shown that Mysore cannot hope to influence the governing body of the Madras University as the State has no representation on it;

(9) the repeated prayers of the people at the Mysore Representative Assembly for the formation of a local University.

2. EXISTING FACILITIES FOR A UNIVERSITY IN MYSORE AND COMPARISION WITH COLONIAL UNIVERSITIES.

(1) In the Mysore State there are two first grade English Colleges for boys and one second grade College for girls, two Colleges for Oriental languages, a Teachers' Training College, and one Agricultural, two Engineering, one Technical and two Commercial Institutions, with 16 High Schools, as feeders, having on their rolls an aggregate of 2,750 pupils.

(2) *A comparison.*—The following figures show how Mysore stands as regards population and number of students as compared with the existing Universities in the British Colonies of Canada and Australia.

Name of University	Population of area or State	Number of University students
Canada.		
New Brunswick	175,000	Not available.
Novascotia	123,085	
Quibeck	500,000	
Ontario	831,000	
Manitoba	455,999	850
Saskatchewan	492,000	500
Alberta	374,000	488
Calgary		
British Columbia	398,000	100

Name of University	Population of area or State	Number of University students
Australia.		
Sidney	1,647,000	1,407
Melbourne	1,316,000	1,129
Brisbane	605,000	83
Adelaide	408,000	730
Hobart	191,000	147
Mysore.		
No University at present ...	6,000,000	700 (2,750 High School pupils.)

3. THE TYPE, FEATURES AND STANDARD OF THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY.

(1) It is proposed to make the new University as near a "Teaching University of the unitary type" as possible. It will be located at Mysore. A commencement will be made with the two existing faculties of Arts and Science. The Bangalore Central College which will be 80 miles from Mysore may however remain affiliated to the University for the present. Eventually the work of this College may also be transferred to Mysore.

(2) *General features.*—The new University will contain four divisions:—(i) Faculties, (ii) Departments, (iii) Bureaus, and (iv) General.

(i) The sections in which degrees will be awarded will be treated as *Faculties.* For the present the number of faculties will be two, Arts and Science. The Faculty of Arts in which the degrees of B. A. and M. A. will be awarded will include (*a*) Languages, (*b*) History and Economics, (*c*) Teaching, (*d*) Sociology and (*e*) Philosophy.

The faculty of Science in which the degrees of B. Sc. and M. Sc., will be awarded will include (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Physics, (*c*) Chemistry, (*d*) Geology, (*e*) Zoology and (*f*) Botany. Provision already exists for all the above except for Sociology, Philosophy, Zoology and Botany. These latter will be introduced some at once and all in the near future.

(ii) The sections which prepare for diplomas and certificates and which cannot for the present be raised to to the status of faculties are called *Departments.* The number of Departments at the commencement will be three: (*a*) Agriculture, (*b*) Engineering including Electrical, Civil and Mechanical, and (*c*) Commerce.

Provision already exists for these Departments. The following will be introduced very shortly: (*a*) Medicine, (*b*) Applied Chemistry, (*c*) Forestry and (*d*) Veterinary Science.

(iii) The *Bureaus* are sections devoted to the work of spreading knowledge among the masses and of helping students that are unable to take the University courses. For the present the number of Bureaus will be two: (1) Extension and (2) Publication. The Extension Bureau will carry on work similar to that undertaken by the newer Universities of England and especially the American, Canadian and Australian Universities. The work of this Bureau will be carried on in three sections: (1) for General culture, (2) for Industrial Education and (3) for Agriculture and Sericulture. The Publication Bureau will be chiefly for producing works of modern interest in Kanarese, including translation of scientific treatises from European languages.

(iv) The General Division will include the Museum, the Library and such other sections as may be necessary but have not been included under the above heads.

Care will be taken that the standard of the courses of studies will not be lower than that of the British Indian Universities.

4. CONSTITUTION.

One Chancellor, one Rector, one Vice-Chancellor (in direct executive charge), a Council of nine with functions similar to those of the Syndicates of Indian Universities and a Senate of 50 members will constitute the governing body. There will also be other bodies as in Indian Universities for carrying on the work of the several branches.

His Highness' Government will, at the outset, be responsible for and will control the general policy of the University.

5. STAFF.

We have at present 25 Professors and Assistant Professors. We purpose to add one Vice-Chancellor and 9 Professors and Assistants immediately. This number will be increased to 18 under the complete scheme. A beginning will be made with the appointment of a full-time Vice-Chancellor.

6. BUILDINGS.

The total value of buildings required is stated to be about 18 to 20 lakhs of rupees. Of these, there are buildings worth 6 lakhs in Mysore and about 8 lakhs in Bangalore. A beginning will be made by spending about 6 lakhs more in Mysore and the necessary further additions will be made when the Bangalore College is finally transferred to Mysore.

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to promise that, at the commencement, the Jagan Mohan Palace at Mysore will be placed at the disposal of the new University, until the new buildings are ready.

7. FUNDS.

The expenditure available at present for institutions, which will comprise the future University, amounts to about 2½ lakhs. A beginning will be made by adding 1 lakh more at once to the recurring expenditure. This will bring up the total recurring expenditure to about 3½ lakhs, representing a capital investment of about 75 lakhs. The grant will eventually be further increased as required.

8. PREPARATION FOR STARTING A UNIVERSITY.

The question of a University for Mysore has been under investigation and discussion for the past four or five years. Two officers of the Education Department were deputed to Europe and America, and Australia, respectively, to study the system and work of the Universities in those countries. The reports submitted by these officers have been printed. Last year a Committee consisting of State Officers, both European and Indian, drafted a rough scheme with Bangalore as centre, for the consideration of His Highness' Government. Copies of these three reports accompany.

9. HELP REQUIRED FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Help is required from the Government of India only in two directions:—

(i) Recognition may be accorded in British India to the degrees of the Mysore University on the understanding that the standard of examination for the Mysore degrees will not be inferior to those of the other Indian Universities. The Universities of Bombay and Madras will be moved to accept our Under-Graduates for admission to their collegiate institutions to qualify for the higher arts and professional degrees in those Universities.

(ii) A confidential statement may kindly be furnished as to what, if any, precautions the State is expected to take, in order to meet political requirements.

10. The Mysore Government will not throw any responsibility on, or cause any anxiety to, the Government of India.

SIMLA,
July 1915.

vide clean cpy.

5 28

Bangalore,

D. O. No. 3118/En 3 books 7th July 1915.

To

The Hon'ble Col. Sir Hugh Daly,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Resident in Mysore.

My dear Sir,

With reference to our conversation, I send herewith ~~rough~~ proposals for ~~the~~ a University ~~of~~ for Mysore. The -- ~~proposals have yet to be completed but~~ three compilations herewith sent ~~they~~ will give you an idea of the lines on which we wish to proceed in ~~the matter.~~ I shall probably ~~get~~ have a brief --- note ready for you by the time we get to Simla. Mr Reddy is rather too enthusiastic Mr Duke. work & proves a mare's nest sometimes

Yours very Sincerely,

You may find Mr. Denham's report very interesting.

Dewan.

Copy of rough draft

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5 29

D. O. No. 3118/E.36 of 1915

Bangalore
7th July 1915.

To

The Hon'ble Col. Sir Hugh Daly,
K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Resident in Mysore,

My dear Sir,

With reference to our conversation, I send herewith proposals which are ready in the rough for a University for Mysore. The three compilations herewith sent will give you an idea of the lines on which we wish to proceed. I shall probably have a brief note ready for you by the time we get to Simla.

Mr. Reddy is rather too enthusiastic. The Durbar wish to proceed on more cautious lines. You may find Mr. Denham's report very interesting.

Yours very sincerely,

Sd. M.Visvesvaraya

My dear Sir,

The University question is ~~one of some urgency~~ making ~~progress~~ and ~~it is likely that we~~ may will have to send up ~~our~~ a tentative scheme to the Government of India in the course of the next few weeks

As it has been definitely settled that the University is to be located at Mysore, the dfaft rough scheme already prepared requires ~~revision~~ to be revised and ~~we have to settle the lines of the new scheme in its~~ put into a final shape.

I should like to meet you and Mr. Reddy for the purpose either here or in Mysore, preferably on a Saturday, if convenient to you. Will you very kindly consult Mr. Reddy and inform me when it would be convenient ~~to~~ for him you to meet me?

Yours sincerely,

10.8.15

Dewan

T.Denham Esqr., M.A.,
Principal, Maharaja's College
Mysore.

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~~Dear Mr. Reddy~~

My dear Sir,

I have written to Mr. Denham to consult you as to whether it would be convenient to you to meet me, either here or in Mysore in order to settle the lines on which the final scheme for ~~the~~ a University, with Mysore as centre, is to be prepared. ~~Will you kindly inform Mr. Denham when it would be convenient to you to do so?~~

Yours sincerely,

10.8.15.

Dewan

C.R.Reddy Esqr., M.A.,

Professor ,

Maharaja's College,

Mysore.

32

Bangalore,

15th August 1915.

Dear Mr. Sharp,

I am infinitely obliged to you for kindly sending me the copies of reports of three University Committees.

His Highness' Government are very pleased to learn that your memorandum of suggestions will be sent to them very soon. We are waiting for it and will take action as soon as we receive the same.

With renewed thanks,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Sd) M.VISVESVARAYA.

The Hon'ble

Mr. H.Sharp, C.I.E.

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Education Department.

S i m l a

Inwards

33

3229

DEWAN OF MYSORE

BALLABROOIE,
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.

23rd August 1915.

Dear Sir Denham,

I have perused, with much interest, the copy of the Report on the working of the Maharaja's College for the year 1914-15, which you have kindly sent with your letter of the 21st instant.

I am making enquiries as regards the printing of the report.

You will be interested to learn that when Sir Hugh Daly and myself were in Simla, the officers of the Government of India held two meetings to discuss the Mysore University Scheme with us. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department, has promised to send us suggestions in regard to the scheme ~~which are now awaited~~.

As you are aware, our rough scheme has to be revised in several respects and I wonder if yourself and Mr. Reddy ~~will~~ would kindly undertake the revision. I will give you a brief note of the changes considered necessary with Mysore as the seat of the University. Mr. Sharp's suggestions, when received, will also be sent to you. It would not take much time to incorporate his suggestions if our scheme is ready in some complete form. Perhaps you will consult Mr. Reddy and write to me. Should you both be willing to revise the scheme, I will send ~~the papers with~~ the brief note referred to above.

P.T.O.

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34

His Highness' Government mean to persevere and see the scheme thr6ugh.

Yours Sincerely,

R.B.

23.8.15

T.Denham Esqr., M.A.,

Principal, Maharaja's College,

M y s o r e

D. O. No. 7-2872

35

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE,

Mysore, Aug 26th *1915.*

Dear Sir M Visveswaraya,

I have talked over the matter with Mr Reddy, & we are both willing to cooperate for the revision of the rough draft for the University at Mysore. But it is impossible to say now what amount of work will be involved. The work of the College is exacting, & it will help us considerably if a typist can be placed at our disposal. It is possible that later one two typists may be necessary. After we have seen what is required, we

36

shall be able to speak definitely.

I had no idea that the College Report might possibly be printed this year. But if it is to be, I think I should like to revise it first.

Yours sincerely
Hugh Dalton

3271/Educ

Bangalore
4 Sep 15.
11
37

My dear Sir,

I write to thank you for your letter of the 26th ultimo and for the assurance it contains that yourself and Mr.Reddy will be able to revise the University Scheme. I enclose herewith copy of a rough note indicating the latest phase of the ~~scheme~~ proposals.

I am expecting a note from the Hon'ble Mr.Sharp, Education Secretary, to the Government of India. I will send the same over to you on receipt.

Yours sincerely

4-9-15

Dewan.

T.Denham Esqr., M.A.,
Principal, Maharaja's College,
Mysore.

12

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2886

11. G. 15

My dear Dewar Sahib,

I enclose a letter
just rec'd from Mr Thapp.
Please don't trouble to
return it.

Yrs sincerely
M Daly

End 7012

Private. Pol. C. 39

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
Simla, Sept: 6th, 1915.

Private. 2817/9

Dear Sir Harcourt Butler,

I got your telegram asking
when my note on Mysore
Education would be ready.
I finished it some time ago,
& it was sent to the Foreign &
Political Dept:. who have
had it printed. I think

End 10/12

40

You will now get it almost at once. I have just done this for

Yours ever

Dolly

91
2/13

No. 3298

11th September 1915.

My dear Sir,

Many thanks for very kindly sending me a letter marked 'Private' from Mr. Sharp regarding his note on the Mysore University.

Yours very sincerely,

KRD

11-9-15 Dewan.

The Hon'ble

Col.Sir Hugh Daly,K.C.I.E.,C.S.I.,

Resident in Mysore,

B a n g a l o r e.

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7. 2902

14/9/1915.

My dear Dewar Sahib,

I received Mr Sharp's note on the University project from the Political Dept this morning & enclose a copy herewith. Spare copies will follow without delay from my office.

I have as yet only glanced at the note.

The Education Dept are sending the note d/o to the Madras Govt, with the explanation that the suggestions which it contains are in no way committal.

I shall send a copy of the note to H.H. by today's post as I think you are out of town & delay will thus be saved.

Yours very sincerely

D Dalv

15

43

D. O. No. ~~2898~~ 2

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,

D.O. No. 668 S-15 Bangalore, 14th September 1915.

My dear Dewan Sahib

I am desired to forward 15 copies of a note, dated the 4th August 1915, by the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India on the subject of the proposed University for Mysore.

Yours Sincerely
M Walhouse

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K. C. I. E.,

Dewan of Mysore.

44
Encl to 15

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Introductory.—At our discussion with Sir Hugh Daly and Sir M. Visvesvaraya on the 16th July 1915 it was suggested that I should examine the scheme of a University for Mysore in the first instance and make suggestions. The following note may, I hope, be of some use to the Durbar. It is based on an examination of the papers before me, namely, a *Draft Scheme for the University of Mysore* and a *Conspectus of the latest phase of the Scheme.* Two subsidiary books, having bearing on the subject, have also been handed to me—*The Universities of Australia*, by T. Denham, and *Universities*, by C. Ramalinga Reddy.

2. I have, of course, not attempted to examine this proposal in all its aspects. I have assumed that the principle of having a University in Mysore is not unacceptable on general grounds. I have said nothing of the difficulty, raised by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, that it might serve as a precedent for claims to set up Universities in less promising centres. I have only briefly referred to the question of legislation, which, in a new departure like this, would presumably have to be examined. I have not alluded to the propriety or otherwise of consulting Local Governments or other Universities. I have taken it for granted that there is a real demand for a University in Mysore, that the means at the disposal of the Durbar are sufficient, that large expenditure on this scheme will not unduly hamper other branches of education or administration and will not prove disproportionate to the amount which will be allotted for primary and secondary instruction, and finally, that the personal element essential to the making of a successful University will not be lacking.

3. If I have gone somewhat beyond the suggestions I put forward at our discussion, it is because I had then had no opportunity of studying the documents and very little time to formulate ideas.

4. The note consists of an analysis of the reasons for founding this University, as put forward in the paper before me, a brief statement of the proposal and a number of suggestions. I have devoted a good deal of space to the first of these sections, because, without a very clear idea of what is aimed at, I do not feel in a position either to criticise or to advise.

5. *The reasons for founding a University in Mysore.*—The reasons for founding the University are given on pages 4 and 5 of the Draft Scheme and in paragraph 1 of the Conspectus. Of the reasons given in the Conspectus, No. 4 (facilities for higher vernacular education) fits in with one of the proposed special features of the University; No. 6 the demand for a more efficient type of University is most pertinent; Nos. 8 and 9 bear testimony to a growing local sentiment which certainly deserves sympathy. The other reasons assigned are good reasons for increasing educational facilities in the State; but they are not in any special way reasons for creating a University.

6. There seems to be an under-current of complaint against the Madras University. Also, I notice that Dr. Miller remarked in connection with the scheme, "you are entirely wrong in saying that the Madras University does nothing in particular" (Draft Scheme, page 43). I would certainly deprecate any spirit of hostility to the Madras University. So does Dr. Miller, when he says, "above all, it is to be hoped that in all hivings off from the parent University care will be taken to avoid friction and antagonism and that all arrangements will be of such a kind as to enable the mother and the daughter to work amicably together for the common good of their common country" (Draft Scheme, page 46). So far as I know, the Madras University has done no injury to Mysore. It is said that students from Mysore cannot attend the University lectures, that the Madras University cannot, on account of its unwieldy area, cope with the requirements of Mysore, that it is inconvenient and costly to send children to the more distant Universities, &c. Now it was not the duty of the Madras University to remedy these defects. The Madras University is an affiliating and examining University. Its teaching functions are of recent date and as yet only slightly developed.

7. While the want of educational facilities is here given as a reason for a University, "the claims of Mysore" to such an institution are also based (pages 7 and 8 of the Draft Scheme) on the wealth of material which it already possesses. Either claim may be a good one in certain circumstances; the two together can hardly be advanced in one and the same instance. A young country, rapidly filling with population and certain of a quick industrial

development, whose educational system is not yet formed or is even non-existent, may decide to form a University with a view to getting the best advice and an agency capable of organisation on a large scale. In that case the University is probably a State Department; and the State, in founding it, is creating not merely a University, but the machinery which is going to keep its educational development on right lines. This is not the case in Mysore, which already has a good and orderly system of instruction, a Director of Industries, schools of civil and mechanical engineering, a Director of Agriculture and an agricultural school, a normal school, colleges, high schools and a net work of primary schools; and has gone beyond British India in the imparting of religious instruction and the introduction of a modified system of compulsion. The *raison d'être* of a University in Mysore is not the need of an efficient educational administration or the fact that "there are subjects of study for which due provision is not made in Mysore, such as engineering, medicine, law, agriculture, forestry and the training of graduate teachers"; for the establishment of a University will not provide these things. It lies rather in the existence of a group of institutions, which at present are alleged (on pages 3 and 4 of the Draft Scheme) to suffer from their inclusion (as mofussil colleges) in a system stated to be obsolete, and in the belief that they afford sufficient material to constitute an independent degree-giving institution.

8. Indeed, the creation of a University in this sense is not in itself calculated to increase facilities. True, the statement on pages 32 and 33 of the Draft Scheme shows that it is proposed to spend Rs. 2,48,730 a year on extension and publication bureaus, on a Commerce Department, on establishing new chairs (such as that of sociology), on adding chairs in subjects some of which can already be taught in the Central and the Maharaja's Colleges up to the highest standard of examination degrees offered by the Madras University, on research scholarships and on general improvements; also that nearly 10 lakhs are to be spent on new laboratories and lecture rooms, a hostel, a library, University buildings, a club and a union. And perhaps further expenditure is contemplated on raising the professional institutions or making new ones. But all this can be done without creating a University—only that the expenditure on the Vice-Chancellor, &c., and the University buildings would be saved. Furthermore, the proposed expenditure is not to be devoted to those forms of professional instruction in which Mysore is said to be lacking—save that one extra professor is included for the training of teachers. The University is here the form, not the substance. And the reason for this University, as I understand it, is to give a better form to the institutions which exist and to the improvements which are under contemplation.

9. Again, comparison is made with the claims of other parts of India and provinces and States in America and Australia. Comparisons of this kind always require careful analysis.

10. There are obviously many tracts in India which might, on all the showings put forward, claim several Universities. Take the Punjab. It has more than three times the area and population of Mysore. Its total expenditure on education is more than four times that of Mysore. Taking the number of students in the Mysore Colleges at 600 (see page 6 of the Draft Scheme, though the detailed figures would appear to show it as 570), the Punjab has five times that number in its English Arts Colleges. And, finally, the percentage of its college students to the population is half again as great as that in Mysore.

11. Again, it is said that, apart from population, "in other respects the claims of Mysore are even more striking than in the case of many colonial Universities". And, "from the point too of finance, the new University has nothing to fear when comparison is made with the very slender financial resources of the latter Universities when they were founded". As regards population, it is true, Mysore is far ahead of the colonies quoted. But then Mysore (taking the State at roughly 30,000 square miles and the population at 6 millions) has a population of 200 to the square mile. New South Wales has a population of 6 to the square mile, Victoria of less than 17, Queensland and South Australia of a little over 1, West Australia of about 0·3, Tasmania of less than 8, Quebec of 5·7, Ontario of a little over 9·7, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan of less than 2. From which it follows, *first*, that these colonies could look forward to an enormous and rapid growth of population, *second*, that in new and sparsely populated countries with slender railway communications (and, in the case of Austalia, vast tracts of intervening waste) it was natural that the isolated and independent University should spring up rather than the efiliating form, which with all its faults has proved popular and hitherto fairly effective in India. Indeed, if we examine the figures of some of these Universities, they are smaller in point of number of professors and students than many an Indian college. But, by force of circumstances, they are degree-giving institutions.

12. Again, literacy is practically universal in these colonies. New South Wales has 83 per cent. of its population literate, and 17·7 per cent. of the population at school; the answering figures for Victoria are 98 and 20·9, for Tasmania 82 and 20·8, &c. In Nova Scotia 88·6 per cent. of the population are literate and 21·8 of the population are at school, in Quebec the answering figures are 86·6 and 20·4; in British Columbia 88·1 and 11·5. Mysore has 365,000 literates, and 3·29 of the population at school. In fact these colonies present highly literate populations, with enormous room for expansion, and boundless possibilities of revenue. Mysore

presents an ancient civilisation, a settled condition of life, and a proportion of literacy and a degree of agricultural and industrial wealth which are growing indeed, but the rate of whose growth is determined by the nature of things.

13. I have dwelt at some length on this subject of the reasons for founding a University, not in a spirit of criticism, not with a view to showing that a University is not wanted, but in order to bring the proposal under the light of facts, analyse its scope and aim, and thus try to show precisely what is required. The Government of India have declared in favour of the formation of smaller Universities, and especially of new local teaching and residential Universities, within each of the provinces in harmony with the best modern opinion as to the right road to educational efficiency.

14. The intention which is clearly expressed in the documents before me is the realisation of a better type. If this is capable of being realised the attempt is one which should not be coldly received. But it follows from what has been said above that the justification for this University, as set forth in the Draft Scheme, &c., is the imposition upon existing institutions of an improved form. Nothing should be permitted to interfere with this end.

15. Furthermore, the Universities of Canada and Australia, on which the arguments advanced so largely rely, though really constituted to meet a very different condition of things, supply two useful lessons. The success of the Australian Universities, so vividly described by Mr. Denham, depends largely on the fact that they are of the unitary type—indeed, one may almost say of the uni-collegiate type, since the constituent colleges are residential but not teaching institutions, save that they supplement by tutorial aid the instruction imparted in the University. Secondly, they are not cheap. In some of them the annual cost per student is comparatively high—£46 at Sydney, £55 at Melbourne, £68 at Brisbane, £43 at Hobart. The initial cost too has in some cases been very high. Before the fire of 1907, the University property in Montreal was valued at £1,200,000. Mr. Denham's figures show the large outlay on buildings in Australia. Mysore now spends £18 a year per student in its English Arts Colleges [according to Appendix B (10) of the Report on Public Instruction for 1913-14, the cost is nearly £20; the difference is explained by the fact that I have taken the figure 600 given in the Draft Scheme as the number of students]. If we put the average annual cost proposed for this University at 3½ lakhs (and it will presently be shown that it is not likely to be more), and if we could assume that the number of students would remain 600, then the cost would be £39—a high figure for India. But can we make this assumption? The ultimate initial outlay will (if all existing colleges be included) amount to £153,000. Sydney spent £80,000 on its library building alone and desired to expand it at an additional cost of £67,000. Nor should the large annual expenditure of the colonies upon general education be overlooked. New South Wales in 1912-13 spent £1,392,830 from State revenues upon primary education alone. Victoria in 1911-12 spent £1,135,415 from State revenues on education and kindred subjects. Queensland in 1913 spent £653,499. Such figures are indicative of a very solid foundation on which to build. Mysore spends £116,017 from State revenues (including local funds).

16. *The scheme for a University at Mysore.*—The plan for the University is as follows. There exist at present the first grade Central College at Bangalore, the Maharaja's College at Mysore, and the second grade Maharani's College for women at Mysore. These will form the institutions of the University, the headquarters of which are to be situated at Bangalore. There are also, at Bangalore, an Agricultural College and a school of mechanical engineering; and at Mysore a school of civil-engineering and a normal school. These will form departments of the University and teach up to diploma standards in the first instance. It appears that there will also be a Commerce Department. There will be two faculties—Arts (including teaching) and Science. There will be two Bureaus, one for extension lectures, the other for publishing works of modern interest in Kanarese.

17. There will be an entrance qualification based on the model of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate. Two years will lead to the Intermediate examination; a further two years to the B.A. or B.Sc. examination. There will be no honours. A special feature will be the possibility of reaching the B.A. stage with only a "non-detail" study of English, a detailed and extensive study being necessary only for those who take up modern languages. This "altered position of English * * * will enable the University to prescribe a course in the optional branches in the B.A. classes which will result in standard much higher than that of the present Pass B.A. course of the Madras University". Also, a "non-detailed" study of the vernacular will be made compulsory throughout the four years of the college course. There will be an M.A. and an M.Sc. course (period not stated).

18. There are, in the two first grade colleges, 15 professors (including the principals) and 25 Assistants (the pay of some of whom is very low). There are subordinates also; but, to judge from their pay, they can hardly be regarded as college teachers. The present cost (including the Maharani's College) is given as Rs. 1,67,000 a year (page 7 of Draft Scheme). But, excluding the Maharani's College, it appears from the details given on pages 28 and 29 of the Draft Scheme to be Rs. 1,78,416. It is said (page 7 of the Draft Scheme) that the State will spend another 2½ lakhs recurring or even more. The details are given on pages 32 and 33 of the Draft Scheme, and show an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1,72,350 rising to

Rs. 2,48,730. This new expenditure will provide (among other things) for 6 professors and 8 lecturers. (Lecturers in the Commerce Department can hardly be counted.) There will thus be, for University purposes—

	Existing.	Proposed.	Total.
Professors	15	6	21
Lecturers, demonstrators, &c. ...	25	8	33

The total cost will, at its maximum, be somewhere about Rs. 4,30,000 a year—though not all on strictly University purposes; since, out of the maximum proposed expenditure, Rs. 54,730 will go on extra University objects (*viz.*, special allowances, the two bureaus and the Commerce Department), the expenditure being thus reduced to about Rs. 3,75,000, while the minimum will be just over 3 lakhs. The initial outlay will be 13 lakhs sunk in existing buildings, &c., and 10 lakhs to be added, or 23 lakhs altogether.

19. The University is to be an incorporated body. His Highness the Maharaja will be Chancellor, with wide powers to "order such measures as he deems proper". A Rector, nominated by him, will hold office for five years and act as his representative. A paid Vice-Chancellor, appointed by the Chancellor, will be the chief academic officer. There will be a Council, both executive and academic, consisting of 4 *ex-officio* members, and 5 members (with 3 years' tenure) nominated by the Chancellor; out of the total of 9, at least 6 shall be persons following the profession of teaching. There will be a Senate, entrusted with the curriculum, ranging in number from 30 to 50, 10 being elected by the faculties, departments and bureaus, and 10 by the registered graduates. These fellows will hold office for 5 years; and two-thirds of them must be persons following the profession of education. There will also be faculties and boards.

20. *Suggestions on the scheme.*—The main characteristic of this scheme is that, the superiority of the unitary university having been set forth at length and being in reality the main justification for the proposal, the ideal is completely departed from and two centres are to be set up, 80 miles apart. It may be urged that the scheme produced by the Patna University Committee contains the same flaw. But the Government of India contemplate provincial Universities (though I take it they would prefer centralised institutions like Dacca); the claims of Bihar and Orissa to its own University are irresistible; and, with 98,170 square miles and nearly 37 millions of inhabitants to cater for, it is difficult to concentrate in a single University city. At our discussion I suggested two alternatives—either to leave one of the centres under the Madras University and concentrate on the other, or to keep the Bangalore College as a second grade college with a view to turning it in future into a superior high school. At our meeting of the 16th July 1915, Sir M. Visvesvaraya accepted the second of these two alternatives.

21. I had not then had opportunity to study the papers. I see from them that it was proposed to make Bangalore the headquarters. I should say that, from many points of view, this is desirable. I might add to these the proximity of the Indian Institute of Science. I assume that a sufficient site could be found. But the question of location is one for the Durbar.

22. I also see that Mr. Denham has made some remarks on this matter. "If it is argued (page 48 of *the Universities of Australia*) that the University proper may be located at Bangalore and that the Maharaja's College at Mysore may be retained as an integral part of the University, the reply is that the opportunity of developing an almost ideal University will be lost. The University will become a mutilated, divided institution, and most of the advantages of a unitary University will be lost." Mr. Denham declares unhesitatingly for the concentration of University work at Bangalore, which means that there would be no colleges outside that place—or indeed outside the University site. Instead of outside colleges, he proposes high schools, preparing pupils for entrance to this University at the minimum age of 17, the abolition of the Intermediate examination, the curtailment of the University course by one year and a system of annual examinations spread over a three years' course (page 50). In these suggestions (save perhaps that of annual examinations) I heartily concur. This will be a far more perfect scheme than having any outside second-grade college. The difficulties inherent in a scheme which seeks to achieve two incompatible ends will be avoided. The colleges will be purged of the school-boy element, the presence of which is so much complained of by professors whether of Government or privately managed institutions. The relative cost, both initial and recurring, of the University will be reduced, though I do not say beyond that estimated.

The idea which has been simmering in British India and which has found expression in the Imperial Legislative Council (see the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech on the 14th March, 1914), and elsewhere (see Dr. Sapru's presidential address at the eighth Provincial Conference of the United Provinces), will find realisation in Mysore. Thus Mysore, just as she has taken an independent line in the matters of religious and compulsory instruction, will take a line of meritorious reform in the matter of University education. I would most strongly commend this course not merely as a solution of the radical difficulty which seems to me at present to obscure the proposal, but also as a great advance in the delimitation of school and collegiate life.

23. If such a scheme is adopted, it will be possible to found a University of ideal type—preferably a single University college, strongly staffed, with surrounding hostels, residences, etc., in close proximity to one another. There will be economy and concentration of effort. I doubt if the institution would be very expensive. The number of students would be reduced by the exclusion of intermediate classes. Possibly the initial expenditure would be no greater than that now contemplated. The recurring expenditure might perhaps be reduced. Thus funds would be available for the improvement of high schools up to the desired standard.

24. This seems to me the most important point regarding the proposal. Other matters are the following:—

(i) *Departments.*—The inclusion of departments, teaching up to diplomas, is questionable. It is true that some of the colonial Universities have such departments and the encouragement of professional education in India, aiming at industrial and commercial development, is laudable. But this kind of work, unless it can rise to a respectable standard, is apt to dissipate activity and degrade the idea of the University, of which, as Dr. Rashdall says, "the name has got to be associated with education of the highest type; to degrade the name of a University is, therefore, to degrade our highest educational ideal".

I cannot see how a Commerce Department staffed with four teachers on Rs. 50 each and two lecturers in Hindi and Gujrati is going to achieve results at all worthy of a University. From the statements on pages 29-31 of the Draft Scheme, it is clear that the schools of engineering and agriculture are very cheaply run. I see no proposals to improve them. It would be well to examine very carefully the existing facilities for instruction in these departments as well as the resources which the State will be able in future to expend on them, before deciding immediately to make them an integral part of the University. No harm will be done, but rather good, if they are allowed to develope under the care of the State and are handed over to the University when and only when they are fully equipped for taking a worthy place in it.

(ii) *Bureaus.*—Of the two bureaus, the publication bureau will fit in with the insistence upon vernacular, which will form a feature of the University. I hope the pay of the translators will be adequate to attract men of the intellectual capacity to carry out such work; but I have doubts. I am more doubtful about the extension bureau. Is education, outside the large centres, in a condition to render extension lectures useful? Should a new University at once burden itself with an expensive and uncertain experiment of this kind? Will the pay offered attract men of the energy and capacity to bring the work to a successful issue? What will the general section do which is not already being done in a more organised and effective manner by the schools? Will not the industrial, agricultural and sericultural sections be more adequately and naturally run by the existing machinery—especially if the agricultural school is at present left outside the scope of the University? It seems to me that, as regards the departments and the bureaus, there is a tendency no saddle the University with too much at first. Gradual and natural development should be aimed at. This will not prejudice the interests of commerce, industry or agriculture and will probably benefit the University in its earlier stages.

(iii) *Other colleges in Bangalore.*—No mention is made of St. Joseph's College or the College of the Sacred Heart at Bangalore. Both of these are affiliated to the Madras University as second-grade colleges. I presume it is intended to leave them under that University. Probably they are situated in the Assigned Tracts.

(iv) *Relation to high schools.*—It is to be hoped that the teaching of the Consultative Committee on secondary school examinations and the Royal Commission on University teaching in London will be borne in mind, that a clear division will be made between school and University organisation and that the School-leaving Certificate will be a reasonably devised test, largely conducted by inspectors, and depending only partially on an external test. The advice of the University (perhaps through regular representatives on a board) will be useful, and members of the University might with advantage act as examiners occasionally. But the University should certainly not be burdened with the organisation, recognition or examination of secondary schools. This clear division of school and college work should, of course, continue to hold if the full high schools in future teach up to the Intermediate standard.

(v) *Staff.*—The staff (21 professors and 33 lecturers) will suffice for 600 students. It will be almost exactly equal to the staff of the Presidency College, Calcutta. Increase in the number of students will demand increase of staff. But, if there are no intermediate classes, the numbers will at first be considerably less than 600, the number of high school pupils being *pro tanto* increased.

(vi) *Cost.*—The recurring cost, though considerably below the rate per student proposed at some of the new Universities (Patna and Nagpur) should be fairly adequate, with the exceptions presently to be noted. But it will be well at first to concentrate on the essential parts of the University. If the suggestions made above are adopted, considerable economy of effort will be possible. A concentrated University combines cheapness with efficiency more thoroughly than does a federal University. (Dacca will be relatively less expensive than the other new proposals). A restriction of the course to three years and to really University teaching will permit of economy in buildings and staff. (I must deprecate the statement, read with the estimates of cost which are given, made on page 11 of the Draft Scheme, to the effect that recurring expenditure will be met for in excess of that prescribed by the Government

of India in the case of other teaching Universities. In the first place, the Government of India have prescribed nothing of the kind. In the second the new schemes, as worked out by Committees, do not warrant the statement. Perhaps the allusion is to the requirement of 50 lakhs in the case of the Benares Hindu University, mentioned on page 8. The 50 lakhs is merely an endowment insisted on as a nucleus. It in no sense represents the sole contemplated source of revenue in that University.)

(vii) *Libraries and Laboratories.*—Where the proposed expenditure appears to be somewhat insufficient is in the matter of library and laboratory grants. (I take it the figures given on pages 28 and 29 of the Draft Scheme represent annual expenditure.) They are—

	Existing.	Additional.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Library grant	3,000	...	3,000
Laboratory grant	3,500	2,000	5,500

These sums are too small for the requirements of a University teaching up to the highest standards. Some colleges, which teach only to the pass degrees, spend as much or more. In 1911-12 the Presidency College, Calcutta, spent Rs. 9,668 on its library and Rs. 21,794 on its laboratory. The Bombay University, apart from its colleges, spends Rs. 10,000 a year on its library. Last year the University of the Punjab spent Rs. 12,000 on the same object. The total provision for supply, services and contingencies will be Rs. 37,600 a year. This may prove sufficient.

(viii) *Constitution.*—The appointment of a paid Vice-Chancellor will be a move in the right direction and will provide the University with a head who will be able to devote his whole time to its interests. The Council and Senate appear suitably composed, and the machinery will be simple. Presumably the Senate will be an advisory body and not competent to interfere with the executive functions of the Council. There is one rather striking peculiarity in the proposal. The Senate, a comparatively large body, of which one-third may consist of lay members, is to be entrusted with the curriculum. The tendency at present is to entrust the larger bodies of Universities with advisory and legislative functions regarding the finances, appointments and general administration of the institution, and to leave the curriculum to experts. There is also a very wholesome movement growing against the prescription of detailed curricula and in favour of leaving much more to the teacher (the promoters of the Benares Hindu University have declared this to be their intention). Such an arrangement is both safe and suitable in a centralised teaching University. If, however, the Senate (as a body) concerns itself merely with advice as to what subjects (in the broadest sense of the terms) it is desirable to teach in the University, then no harm will be done. The work of correlating the different courses of study and defining their scope should rest with experts formed into faculties and boards. The details should be settled by the teachers themselves each for himself.

(ix) *Method of incorporation.*—I had at first understood that the University was to be established by executive order. I was afterwards told it would be by an Act of the Legislature. This is a local matter. The control of the Durbar is fairly secured by the composition of the Council. There seems to me, however, to be some grounds for setting up the University as a purely State department, especially if it is to have under it the various subsidiary departments of agriculture, engineering, etc. (since otherwise there will be a certain duality of control). In British India there are special reasons for endowing Universities with the powers of an incorporated body and for the existence in them of a body which can advise in the light of many interests.

(x) *Residence.*—It appears that there is already accommodation in the college hostels at Bangalore and Mysore for 186 students (they contained 158 students in 1913-14). It is proposed to add a hostel for 150 or 200 students. This will give a total of about 350 or 400 resident students. There should probably be accommodation for three out of every four students admitted—assuming, of course, that the rules regarding residence with relatives will be properly framed and worked. If the scheme suggested above is adopted, the hostel accommodation proposed will probably be very adequate for some years to come. But I do not see what is proposed for the residence of professors. It is very desirable that professors should live on the spot.

(xi) *Standard.*—If the degrees of the University are to be recognised in British provinces, there should be some method of ensuring at least equality of standard. I assume, of course, that the object of the Durbar in founding this University will be to raise rather than depress the level of attainment. But the temptations towards an almost unconscious lowering of standards is strong; and it is admitted in the Report on Public Instruction for 1913-14 that there is need for improvement in examination results. Sir M. Visvesvaraya suggested periodical inspection by a Commission sent by the Government of India. Outside criticism is always stimulating; and such a Commission would probably be useful, especially if it comprised, as it should, some representatives of other Universities, notably Madras. There should also be some outside examiners. But, as I suggested at the discussion, the *personnel* available for chairs and governing bodies, the amount of money which the Durbar are prepared to spend and the permission of increase of numbers only on provision of due facilities, are important points. Connected with this question, there is also that of admission and fees.

(xii) *Admission and fees.*—I recollect that, when this proposal was first privately mooted, there was some inconsistency of view regarding the extent to which this University was intended for others than residents of Mysore. How far the State feels itself justified in spending money for the benefit of residents in British provinces is not for me to consider. But I should like to put forward the following considerations. A University of this kind can be most efficiently managed when it is of reasonable size. Growth of college classes means largely enhanced expenditure (presuming, of course, that a proper *quota* of teachers is provided), since fees, even if high, will meet only a small fraction of the additional expenditure. The admission of large numbers of students who are not of Mysore State will mean the erection of more hostels, and will also arouse an impression that examinations are being made easier. The phenomenon might also, of course, be explained by the instruction being better than elsewhere; but this, combined with largely increased numbers, can only be brought about at very heavy cost.

The average annual fee per student in Mysore English Arts Colleges is nearly Rs. 32. This is extraordinarily low. Presumably it is to be explained by the existence of many free students. This is a matter for the State so far as it concerns Mysorean students. Where outside students are concerned, it touches the neighbouring Universities and colleges, especially those that depend largely upon fees for their income.

If the Durbar desire to open the doors of their University to the students of neighbouring British districts, this would only be in consonance with the traditions of Universities and would indicate a liberal-minded spirit. But in the interests of the University itself and of the population of Mysore, I would suggest that the proportion of outside students admitted should be limited and that they should be charged a proper college fee.

(xiii) *Site.*—It is very important that a large compact site should be made available. The buildings and institutions composing the University should all be in close proximity to one another. Ample ground for playing fields, hostel accommodation, residences for professors should be provided. If new departments are to be added and if expansion is to be allowed for, their needs in the way of ground space should be foreseen. The University should be fairly isolated from surrounding *basti* lands with the danger of epidemics and other disadvantages which they bring. The provision of a sufficient site is a matter of prime importance in establishing an institution of this kind; otherwise there will be great difficulty and expense in the future. I should say 500 acres is a minimum.

(xiv) *Additional faculties.*—I trust that new faculties will be instituted only when full facilities exist. I see that instruction in law and medicine is mentioned as a matter in which Mysore is unprovided. But I see no provision made. It is now recognised that Law Colleges cannot pay for themselves. Medical colleges are particularly expensive.

(xv) It is very important to have a good Librarian with some special training, in a University. It might be well if one of the Mysore State scholars in England were to undergo a course in the practical management and organisation of a library at one of the large English libraries, *e.g.*, the Rylands Library at Manchester.

I do not, of course, pretend that these suggestions are exhaustive. I have tried to regard the scheme only in its broader aspects.

25. *Conclusion.*—I must conclude with the statement I made at the beginning—that, in venturing these remarks, I am assuming certain premises. I must add that, in giving an opinion on this scheme at the present stage at which it has arrived, I am at a disadvantage. I have had to write in haste under the pressure of other work. I could more confidently express myself if I had the views of persons and bodies possessed of greater local knowledge than the very little I can claim. My opinions are, therefore, tentative. Of one thing, however, I am convinced that this University if it comes into being should be of the unitary type. Once that is settled, I do not see (as at present advised) why a very respectable University should not be produced on a small scale. Such an institution, opening its doors only to really University students (by which I mean those capable of undergoing education of the collegiate standard), would be of a pioneer character. Many of the features put forward in the scheme as it stands are attractive, and would be made doubly so if this type of institution were adopted. But let the University commence modestly and grow gradually working in concert with that of Madras. To attempt too much at the beginning would only prejudice the scheme for ever. Also, it should always be remembered that a University is essentially different from a college or a collection of colleges, and that its establishment is a solemn undertaking.

SIMLA;
The 4th August 1915.

H. SHARP,
Educational Commissioner with the Govt. of India.

F. & P. Dept. Press No.—1545—26.9.15—80.

51/16

Note.

The accompanying Copy of a Note on the Subject of the proposed University for Mysore by the Hon. Mr Sharp, Educational Commissioner with the Govt of India, received through the Residency is forwarded, with Compliments, to Members of Council for information.

Some of the Views attributed to the late Hon'ble Mr Sharp would be somewhat misleading if read apart from the Context. They are divorced from the Context. The Context is not explained in the Note.

15-9-15 R.C.

Bangalore
15th Sept 15

52

17

D. O. No. 3321

My dear Dr Warburton,

I write to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of 15 copies (with Dr Sharp's note by the) Educational Commissioner with the Govt of India, on the Subject of the proposed University for Mysore kindly forwarded with your D.O. no 6681 of the 14th inst.

Yours Sincerely

[illegible]

15-9-15 Dewan

53 Bangalore
15th Sep 15.
18

D. O. No. 3323

My dear Sir

I am Extremely obliged to
you for the Copy of the Minute Mr Sharp's
note on the University project. Kindly
forwarded to me with your letter of the
14th inst. I have also received
15 Spare Copies from Mr Wardlaw.
I have sent them to the
Secretary of State
note which is written in very much abridged
Durban will give their most
Careful Considerations to the Suggestions
therein
Made by Mr Sharp

Yours very Sincerely
D
15-9-15. Dewan

59

Bangalore
15th Sept. 15.
19

D. O. No. 3324/Exam

My dear Shri Shama Rao.

I send herewith copy of a note by Mr Sharp. Educational Commissioner with the Govt of India on the subject of the proposed University of Mysore.

Some of the views attributed to me by Mr Sharp would be misleading if read apart from the context. The context is not explained in the note

Yours Sincerely.
C.V.
15.9.15. Dewan

Rao Bahadur
M. Shama Rao Avl.
D. G. of Ed. in Mysore

Camp C.V.

SS

DEWAN OF MYSORE

3404

Camp Kolar,

16th September 1915.

My dear Sir

With reference to Mr.Sharp's note on the question of the Mysore University, I forgot to mention that he has assumed that the new University will be located at Bangalore. In the conspectus of the latest phase of the scheme, of which I gave you copies at Simla, there is a definite statement that the University will be at Mysore. This statement supersedes previous ones.

Perhaps you will very kindly bring this to the notice of Mr.Sharp if you think it necessary to do so.

Yours very sincerely.

Sd. M. Visvesvaraya.

The Hon'ble

Col. Sir Hugh Daly,K.C.I.E.,C.S.I.,

Resident in Mysore,

Bangalore.

Camp. Kolar. 56
16 Sept. 1915

3604

My dear Sir,

With reference to Mr. Sharp's note on the question of the Mysore University, I forgot to mention that he has assumed that the new University will be located at Bangalore. ~~This, as you know, will not the case. and the University~~ is ~~to be located at Mysore. Mr. Sharp seems to have taken his ideas some from one paper and some from another~~. In the conspectus of the latest phase of the scheme, of which I gave copies to ~~yourself and Mr. Sharp,~~ you at Simla there is a definite statement that the University will be at Mysore. ~~This statement supersedes previous statements, does.~~

Perhaps you will kindly bring this to notice of Mr. Sharp if you think it necessary to do so.

Yours sincerely,

Ro

The Hon'ble 16.9.15.

Sol. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I

Issued

57
21

Camp, Kolar,

No. 3405 16th September 1915.

My dear Sir,

I enclose herewith copy of a D.O. letter I have this day addressed to the Hon'ble Sir Hugh Daly, regarding Mr. Sharp's note on the proposed new University.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. M. Visvesvaraya

R.H. Campbell Esqr., C.I.E.,
Private Secretary to H.H. t
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Mysore.

Copy.

M.

Private

D. O. No. Jr 2919
58

Maharaja's College
Mysore.
Sept 19th: 15

My Dear Sir,

I duly received your kind letter & the Hon. Mr Sharp's memo. on the Mysore University. I practically agree with everything he suggests, for I have held similar views throughout, though in the interests of the expediting Scheme I waived my claims.

Mr Sharp's suggestions are as follows:-

1) The University to be unitary in the strict sense of the word.
2) The Central College to be a second grade College or to remain affiliated to the Madras University until the Mysore University is ready.
3) The University course to be restricted to 3 years, & the School Course to be extended by one year.
4) The Technical schools to remain under

59

Government for some time.

5. The University will 6 be immediately saddled or encumbered with the Bureaus.

1)+2) All are agreed, I think, as to the desirability of the Unitary type. There should be no question as to transferring the Science to Mysore - though I see in the Conspectus the statement that "Eventually the work of this (Central) College may also be transferred to Mysore." Until this is done, I would strongly urge that the Central College remain affiliated to the Madras University. The University authorities in Mysore could then concentrate on the work & preparing the University in Mysore.

3) I am very strong on the restriction of the course to three years, & am pleased to see that the Hon. Mr Sharp 'heartily' concurs. Will you kindly read what I say on pages 49 + 50 of my Australian Report? Of course this will mean increased expenditure on the Schools, part of which will be met by decreased expenditure in the University. The arrangement will go far to improve both the Schools & the University. The total number of years would not be increased.

4) Except the Teaching course, I think the different Technical Schools might with advantage be left under Government for some time.

5) I have always been of opinion that our

University should not be immediately 'saddled' with the Bureaus. When the University is more developed & firmly established & the people more advanced, it will be time to think of 'University Extension' Let us introduce our University as quickly & as efficiently as possible – and as expeditiously as possible.

These are the Hon. Mr Sharp's views, & they are mine. Naturally Mr Reddy does not acquiesce. He has given me a long, elaborate criticism of Mr Sharp's suggestions. But in your letter to me you say we are "to incorporate his (Mr Sharp's) suggestions." It seems to me that matters have come to that stage when Government should definitely state their views on the suggestions made by Mr Sharp. If that is done, Mr Reddy & I will cooperate – work out the final scheme in accordance with the wishes of Government. But at present we are faced with a deadlock. If desired, Mr Reddy & I would send in separate reports, but a combined report is impossible until we have the views of Government.

Awaiting your kind reply.

I am
Yours Sincerely
Wm Duncan

D. O. No. F. 2920 61

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES

Maharaja's College,

Mysore, Sep 21st 1915.

My Dear Sir,

I have just received the enclosed from Mr Reddy & forward the same for the consideration of Government.

As soon as the decision of Government is received, Mr Reddy & myself will be able to draw up the final draft. We both held strong views on various points, - it is a matter for Government to say what

form the University ci to 62
take.

With kind regards
Yours sincerely
Thos Dreiham

Encl b 23 63

Yelwal Road,

Mysore.

Dated 20th Sept.'15

Dear Mr. Denham,

Of the five points you mention, I am agreeable to the following:

(1) The University to be unitary in the strict sense of the word.

(2) Until the University is ready, the Central College to be an external college. I do not like the alternative of continuing it as a part of the Madras University or as a 2nd Grade College

On point No.3, that the University course should be restricted to three years and an additional year given to the schools, I keep an open mind. I have discussed the pros and cons, and must leave the Government to decide as the question goes beyond the limits of the University field.

On point No.4, that Technical schools should remain under Government for some time except the Teachers' College, I have no strong opinion to offer, though I am in favor of the original proposals.

I emphatically dissent from the view that the University should not be encumbered or saddled with the Bureaus at the outset. As I read Mr. Sharp's note it appears to me that he has no objection whatsoever to the Publication Bureau, but what little antagonism or hesitation he evinces is chiefly directed against Extension. I would consider the retention of the Bureaus as an indispensable feature.

But, I don't wish to send a special note of dissent. I would however, seeing that there are unfortunately some large differences between us, request you to forward to Government the Analysis I have already sent to you and this present note. It is for the Government to decide. With this reservation I shall be

happy

happy to render what assistance I can to you to revise the conspectus as you think it our duty to do.

Let me add that I had no idea that the Dewan's instructions were simply to incorporate the suggestions of Mr. Sharp. I had a notion that things would be reviewed in the light of Mr. Sharp's very valuable and helpful remarks.

You say that you are strongly of opinion that our University should start on the lines on which we are already working, and that this could be done fairly, economically, and expeditiously. There is a good deal to be said ~~over~~ in favour of this view, but, what then will become of those "attractive features" in the present scheme which Mr. Sharp himself acknowledges to exist?

Yours sincerely,

C. R. Reddy.

Encl. H 23 65

YELWAL ROAD,

MYSORE.

Dated 21st September '15

Dear Mr. Denham,

I would like, if permitted, to offer one more remark about your suggestion in regard to the revision of the conspectus. One of the charges hinted at by Mr. Sharp against our scheme is that it is substantially speaking, rather meagre. Now if all the things you proposed to drop are left out, then the University will have little or no justification in substance and the matter resolves itself into one merely of form. Perhaps this is a point on which Mr. Sharp's note is more or less self-contradictory. However, I am not very much in favor of doing no thing more than continuing the old business under a new trade mark.

Yours sincerely,

C. R. Reddy

Encl to 23

REASONS FOR FOUNDING

Points.	Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's attitude and Reasons.	Remarks.
1. Facilities for higher Vernacular education. (para 5.)	Agrees.	Mr. Sharp admits that the scheme fits in with this object.
2. Demand for a more efficient type of University. (para 5)	Agrees in principle.	He demurs to our proposals as being contradictory of our own professed aim. Very important point.
3. Local sentiment. (para 5)	Says deserves sympathy.	
4. Undercurrent of complaint against Madras. (para 6)	Deprecates, and adds that its teaching functions are only of recent date and slightly developed.	True: the tone of the draft may have to be modified. It must be made clear that we don't complain of Madras as an individual body, but that the very nature of the relations are unsatisfactory. We con't benefit by even the slightly developed teaching functions. Omit reference to our not having representation there or our being unable to influence its policy.
5.(a)Regarding claims based on the facilities we already possess (para 7)	Looks like special pleading. Says it contradicts previous statement regarding our disabilities.	It does not.. We have disabilities, yet managed to progress in spite of them.
(b) Need of a more efficient administration.(Para 7)	He denies; says it already exists	Partially true: but independence would enable us to order our arrangements according to our needs and ideas.
(c) Establishment of a University in order to provide the new departments we now lack.(para 7)	Denies the validity of this plea. as we have not made provision for immediate withdrawal of medicine fee	True in a sense; but if allowance is made for the compelling force of the idea of a separate, self-contained University, it would be seen that a separate organisation will quicken, nay force on us the growth.
6. Expenditure on the form of a University, viz., Vice-Chancellor, &c., (para 8)	Thinks this may be saved, and used for increasing educational facilities.	Reply same as above: a new organism grows rapidly to complete itself, and this is ample compensation for 'formal' expenses. Mr. Sharp does not attach sufficient importance to the presence of an independent principle of growth.
7. Does the scheme provide for anything better substantially than what there is already? (para 8)	No: the proposed expenditure is devoted chiefly to the form, since that only one extra professor is included for training teachers. Rest of expenditure is either (a) for consolidating and giving	Some force in this; but form is a very important principle. Mr. Sharp himself admits later that the proposed staff is quite adequate for a University. Provision is made for a new chair--Sociology--as Mr. Sharp notices-and this could be possible under affiliation to Madras. N.B.

shape to existing facilities, or
(b) for extension and publication etc., which could be introduced without forming a University.

8. Comparison with Australia, etc., (Paras 9, 10, & 11 & 12.)

Mr. Sharp seems to fall into special pleading:

(a) Mysore has a larger population than the University areas of the colonies, but Mysore has 200 people to the square mile, whereas they have but 6. So they can look forward to a large increase in the future whereas the poor percentage of our increase can never be so great. (para 10)

(b) New and sparsely peopled countries with slender Railway communication can't have the affiliating type, but must by force of circumstances adopt the independent unitary type. (para 10)

(c) The affiliative form has with all its faults been effective and popular in India. (para 10)

(d) So far as Literacy goes, Mysore is far behind the Colonies. (para 13)

N.B. If Bangalore is transferred to Mysore, Mr. Sharp's criticism becomes stronger; for, we should be then spending not less than 10 or 12 lakhs on the form of the University. If this is saved, won't it be a fine fund for substantial developments? Without a unitary or uni-collegiate institution--as Mr. Sharp happily terms it--how can we have the union and faculty clubs which are very important features? Mr. Sharp does not allow adequately for the influence of form on substance or matter.

Moreover, commerce etc., which are included as Departments will be raised to the status of faculties, which will not be possible under the present affiliation, as the parent University makes no provision for such faculties.

All the same. Mr. Sharp's criticism is a valuable one, directing attention to the grandeur of the ideal presented in the first part of our scheme, and the relative meagreness of the actual proposals. It should serve as an incentive, if not for immediate revision and the introduction of new branches, atleast to a steady policy of rapid development.

(a) Not worth while pointing out the weakness of this percentages argument Absolute figures are more important. It would be a <u>reductio ad absurdom</u> to conclude that the smaller the present population the sounder is the claim for a University! On this procedure we can show that as some tracts have 800 to the square mile, Mysore could confidently expect to quadruple her population!

(b) This may be true of Australia, but certainly not of Canada. Ottawa has a University though she is within easy reach of Montreal, (See the other facts in the conspectus). Moreover this argument ignores a fact, which is recognised later by Mr. Sharp, that the unitary type, apart even from force of circumstances, is regarded <u>as the best</u> by expert opinion.

(c) This must be admitted to the full; especially as Mr. Sharp and Government of India recognise that the unitary type is, educationally speaking, the better one, which is all that is required for our purpose.

(d) Most true, as Mr. Denham has pointed out. The evil is being remedied by legislation regarding Elementary education. Moreover a University, with Extension and Publication Departments, will in itself comstitute a powerful remedy.

9. Smaller Universities of the teaching and Residential type. (para 13)

Admits superiority, and adds that Government of India are in favor. Admits that our attention is laudable.

We ought to make use of this admission; and since as regards the main conclusion there is agreement, our draft should be modified and toned down so as to conciliate all susceptibilities, and steer clear of controversy. Reference to the 50 lakhs of the Hindu University etc., to which Mr. Sharp objects, should be dropped.

Mr. Sharp does not mention one important point viz., that Mysore as a <u>political entity</u>, with the added advantage of <u>linguistic unity</u> is entitled, if she can find the money, to a University of her own; nor some other points of the conspectus. However so far as the main point is concerned, Mr. Sharp's attitude is very encouraging.

12.	Constitution: (a) Council and Senate, (b) Paid Vice-Chancellor, (c) Senate. (24.viii)	(a) Suitably composed and machinery is simple. (b) A move in the right direction. (c) Should not be entrusted with curriculum as proposed, and must be made a purely advisory body, etc.,
13.	Method of incoroporation. (24.ix)	... ...
14.	Residence (24.x)	(a) Accomodation for students is adequate. (b) No provision for residence of teachers.
15.	Standard. (para 24 xi)	(a) Idea of an Imperial Commission of inspection. (b) Personnel, amount of money and permission to increase numbers only on provision of facilities etc., (c) Outside examiners.
16.	Admission (para 24.xii)	(a) Proportion of outside students should be limited. (b) Outside students should pay an enhanced fee.
17.	Site (24.xiii)	Very valuable suggestions.
18.	Additional faculties.	Law and Medicine. Mr. Sharp points out that no provision is made for these, and adds that both are expensive.
19.	Librarian.	Advises appointment of a man with special training.

Mr. Sharp is in favor of running the University as a State Department This may be adopted for the present, though it is not a counsel of perfection. The best opinion is in favor of making it an autonomous corporation: but there may be practical difficulties.here.

Falls to the ground.

(b) A big omission which ought to be made good, especailly as Mysore has been chosen as the centre. Government must decide what sort of accomodation they will give, and the approximate cost for building.(number of buildings):

(a) Admirable.

(b) Minute rules should not be laid down; such matters should be left to the University. The Madras University recently abrogated the rule in regard to the maximum number to be admitted into each class, which it introduced a few years ago. Popularising education is one of our chief aims and therefore a certain amount of elasticity is necessary.

(c) Provision is already made.

a & b May be adopted. This is done in Quebec.

Mysore site is admirable, but the Public offices will have to be shifted, if Mr. Sharp's conditions are to be satisfactorily fulfilled.

There is a proposal for a Medical School, which I think ought to be adopted, especially as one of the charges against the scheme is that it does not sufficiently supply the educational wants complained of in the preamble.

Agreed; but pay will have to be higher. Govt should settle the grade

Mr. Sharp says "Of one thing, however, I am convinced, that this University, if it comes into being should be of the unitary type .... Many of the features put forward in the scheme as it stands, are attractiv

6. Departments. (para 24. i)	(a) Admits that their inclusion is sanctioned by some colonial models but hesitates and stipulates for a respectable standard. (b) Staff of Commerce Department is inadequate.	N.B. There can be no doubt that it Committee rejected Mr. Denham's propo lead to the supposition that we were be above suspicion on this point; bu ought to be reconsidered carefully. of seeing this reform adopted, but he principle. It is sanctioned not only by Colonial Universities, and the Univer under Government, or the executive de same stimulus to bring them up to Fac sity can effect economies and encoura advocate retention according to prese no objection on principle.
7. Bureaus (para 24 ii) (a) Publication (b) Extension.	a Mr. Sharp heartily approves but suggests better pay. b Does not condemn, but hesitates on practical grounds. Will the pay be enough? Should a new University undertake this? etc.,	Proabably: but the idea was t the Economics section of the Universi some of our commercial schools for th seems to require revision. Mr. Sharp has no objection to Hindi, Gujarati, and other Indian lan a This is very gratifying. b This, though novel in India, h ment in al the modern Universities. ties, things can be set right soon, a draw upon. I advocate very strongly especially as Mr. Sharp has no object
8. Relation to High Schools. (para 24 iv)	Very valuable remarks.	We may agree
9. Staff (para 24 v)	Considers sufficient.	
10. Recurring cost. (24.vi)	Admits is fairly adequate.	
11. Provision for Library and Labs. (24. vii)	Considers inadequate.	I agree. These figures must be limit imposed by Government will have t

II. CONSTITUTION, ETC.,

1. Lessons from Canada and Australia. (para 15)	
(a) Uni-collegiate type.	Mr. Sharp strongly advocates this and finds that our scheme, though based on this idea, fails to guarantee its realisation.
(b) Must not be cheap	Mr. Sharp is strong on this point too.
2. The principles of the University curriculum (para 17)	Are mentioned in para 17 without comment Presumably there is no insuperable objection. M.A. & M.Sc. course not sufficiently defined.
3. Our financial statement. (para 18)	Is wrong as regards the totals now spent on Collegiate education.
4. Unitary or divided type. (para 20)	Criticises the scheme as self-contradictory. Prefers Bangalore to Mysore as centre.
5. Reduction of College course to three years and increase of school course by ~~two~~ one. (para 22)	Mr. Sharp supports Mr. Denham's proposal to this effect; and it therefore requires examination.

The force of this must be admitted.

After all this is a detail. Provincial Universities in England are probably cheaper than Oxford and Cambridge; Colonial Universities cheaper than the Provincial; and the Indian might well continue a further variation in the same direction. Money spent is not the only test of efficiency, though it certainly is an important factor.

Gratifying that these are not adversely criticised, though they constitute a big departure.

These may be made two years' courses.

Yes: it requires revision. Perhaps the Department will kindly undertake.

This is the weakest point: Perhaps if Government would state definitely that they would complete arrangements for installing the uni-collegiate type, say within five years, and proceed immediately to order erection of buildings and make annual provision for this purpose in the budget, our bona-fides may escape suspicion. In that case, the financial statement will have to be revised up, & the sums earmarked by Govt. added & included.

Arguments for: (a) Delimitation of college and school courses. Colleges will then be colleges in the true sense and not mixed institutions.

(b) A better method than opening 2nd Grade Colleges at Shimoga and other places? much

Objections or difficulties:

(a) In every High School provision will have to be made for one more class of superior standard; a very expensive measure; though it may be to some small extent counterbalanced by reduction of college staffs.

(b) Can a single year's advanced curriculum be sufficient? One of the requisite value should be devised.

(c) If higher classes are introduced, the inspecting staff will have to be improved; or the policy of placing High schools directly under supervision of the Inspector-General of Education adopted.

(d) It would mean a reorganisation of both schools and colleges.

(e) With a 4 years' residence in University centres there would be better than a 3 years' residence for the boys.

F1

and would be doubly so, if this type of institution were adopted."

The analysis, we have prepared, deals with points of agreement, disagreement, and also those in regard to which there is hesitation, chiefly on grounds of practical administration. If Government give definite lead on the two latter points, a draft scheme can be prepared for approval. The whole matter will have to be gone into fully, from top to bottom, in the light of the authoritative decisions of Government. It is gratifying to find that there are very few fundamental differences between the present scheme and Mr. Sharp's suggestions; adjustment should be easy and mutually satisfactory. Not one of the new features is condemned on principle; and though the compromise arrived at of having a University at Bangalore (or Mysore) with an external college at the other place has come in for severe handling, this is only what was to be expected.

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CONTENTS OF MYSORE

Maharaja's College,
Mysore, Sept 29th 1915.

My Dear Sir,

Mr Reddy & I had another sitting on the suggestions of the Hon'ble Mr Sharp. We agreed that as regards the Bureaus it need not be a sine qua non that they should be introduced simultaneously with the starting of the University. We stipulated, however, that their future

creation should be guaranteed
that they should be started
– especially the Publications
Bureau – as soon as feasible.

Over the question of
a three years course involving
the abolition of the Intermediate
course, we did not come to
a definite agreement. But
I think I am taking no
undue advantage of Mr Reddy
if I say that he cordially
admitted that the suggestion
had much to recommend it.

I trust you will
not think I am inconsiderate
in troubling you with this
communication.

I am
Yours sincerely
Thos Dunbar

D. O. No. 3387

74 Bangalore
30 Sep 15
25

Dear Mr. Denham,

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday's date. Your previous letters are under circulation to the Members of Council. I will probably be able to discuss the matter with you when I come to Mysore.

Yours sincerely,

30-9-15 Dewan.

T. Denham Esqr., M.A.,
Principal, Maharaja's College
Mysore.

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BANGALORE.

13th October 1915.

My dear Dewan Sahib,

A copy of Mr Sharp's note on the Mysore University scheme has been sent for information to the Govt of Madras & they have asked me, if there is no objection, to send them a copy of the draft scheme, which H.E. the Governor wishes to see.

The Foreign & Political Dept have also asked for 24 copies of the "Draft Scheme for the University of Mysore", &, if the Darbar can spare them, for three copies each of Mr Denham's "The Universities of Australia" & Mr Reddy's "Universities".

I shall be much obliged if you can kindly let me have these copies. Perhaps you could at the same time send a few more copies of each for record in my office & use as required.

Yours very sincerely

A Daly

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore.

No e. 14 - Cu 6

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27

My dear Sir,

I received ~~yesterday~~ your letter of the 13th instant asking for copies of the "Draft Scheme for the University of Mysore" and Mr. Denham's booklet on "The Universityes of Australia" and Mr. Reddy's "Universities", ~~respectively~~.

The draft scheme which I gave you and the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp at Simla was a very rough one and had not received the consideration of His Highness's Government. It was put forward simply to give a general idea of the University proposal. Further, as you are doubtless aware, the Durbar have decided to locate the University ~~in~~ at Mysore, but the draft scheme was prepared when His Highness's Government were thinking of locating it at Bangalore. A new scheme is in course of preparation and is expected to be ready in about six weeks. I shall send you the required number of copies of the new scheme as soon as they are available. In the meanwhile I send herewith 3 copies of Mr. Denham's book and 3 of Mr. Reddy's.

I am sorry more copies are not ~~at present~~ available. We are getting them reprinted and will send the remaining number of copies as soon as they are ready

Yours very sincerely,

18/10/15 Dewan.

The Hon'ble
Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Resident in Mysore.

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REPLY.

(*To be written on this margin.*)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Confidential

Dated....23rd...September...1915.

The Secretary, E & A., should be good enough to circulate the marginally noted papers from Mr.Denham, about the revision of the draft scheme for a University for Mysore, to the Members of Council and return them to me in three or four days.

1. Letter dated 19th September 1915.
2. " dated 21st September 1915.

The First Member may be requested to kindly record his opinion before passing on the papers to the other Members.

A copy of the conspectus explaining the latest phase of the scheme is also placed in the file.

23.9.15.

The Secretary,
E & A.

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Encl to 48

Serial No.

On the various questions raised the following instructions may be given -

(1) University to be of a unitary type to be developed in Mysore. The Central College may be kept as an 'external' College for some years, till either be fully develope the Mysore Central ~~Univer~~ institution or find by experience that we cannot abolish this College without causing serious damage to higher education. If we are to have a University, I do not consider it expedient to have Bangalore Central College affiliated to Madras.

(2) Length of the University Course. On the whole, I am for a four years Course. My chief reason is that we shall not be able to raise the Standa-

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G. R. S. 12]

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dard of all the High Schools sufficiently to give a satisfactory training in the additional year's class. If we do not do so, we shall have to maintain a four year's course for those who come from the inferior schools. At any rate, we should begin with a four years' course. The High Schools may at the same time be improved, & if they come up to a sufficiently high level, the change in ~~in~~ the College Course may be easily made then.

(3) The Technical institutions except the Normal College may for the present remain under Government.

(4) Only the Publication department may be or-

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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G. R. S. 12]

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[illegible] caused under the University. The Extension department may for the present be left out, and on this point, I agree with Mr. Sharp.

Constitution. There should be a Regulation constituting the University; and though under the ultimate control of Govt in defined respects, it should have a separate corporate status. If it is made a department of government, its degrees will, I am afraid, not be much valued.

As to the Constitution of the governing bodies, the remarks of Mr Sharp in Paras. 24 (viii) may be borne in mind. The Curriculum may

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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Serial No.

may be left to be determined by a body more select than the Senate, in which educationists and literary men predominate. The idea of leaving a greater degree of freedom to the Teacher in the matter of choice of text-book, and within prescribed limits of subjects should also be adopted.

I may take this opportunity of adding some observations on certain questions which have not been fully examined by Mr Sharp. In para. 2 of his note, Mr. Sharp takes for granted that the means at our disposal are sufficient in both the respects of Money needed for expenditure, and, and of the personal element essential to the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

making of a successful University. The draft scheme has been prepared on the assumption that Bangalore would be the seat of the University and it gives the recurring expenditure at about ~~1½~~ 1 2/3 lakhs more, and the non-recurring expenditure at about 10 lakhs. If Mysore is to be the place, probably the latter figure may have to be doubled. The recurring expenditure in either place may be laid down to be 2 lakhs.

With so many directions in which expenditure is growing at present, I do not think that this can be found without difficulty. I am not at present in

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a position to say whether it will not create embarrassment in future to find all this money along with the proportionate additions required for other branches of Education. ~~How ever~~ I think that it would be best to proceed with some caution. The place of the University being settled, the buildings &c necessary should be estimated for, and Construction Commenced and Completed within a period of 4 or 5 years. The recurring additional expenditure should also be provided for, and the additional Professors required appointed and all the new branches of Study fully equipped within a definite period, the immediate additions being of those

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C. R. S. 12]

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branches of the Madras Curriculum as are at present not provided for in our Colleges. Till all this is fully ready, we should not disturb our present relation with the Madras University; the departments (such as that of Publication & translation) may, however be gradually organised, even before we start our University independently.

The other point — about the necessary personnel — is also very important. I am very diffident of our resources in this respect. There is a real danger of the University being dominated by a narrow Parochial Spirit on the one

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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Serial No.

or being unduly influenced by ~~doctrinaires~~ faddists and narrow "experts" on the other hand. Such defects can be removed only by the existence of a strong body of men learned in many different departments, and possessed of sufficient character and prestige to be above local or other narrow bias. That such drawbacks can be removed by selecting outsiders as members, is ~~hardly~~ not probable, as these gentlemen can hardly be expected to devote much attention to the affairs of this University. On this ground also, I am inclined to counsel caution. Perhaps the better course would be to strengthen the College

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

Staff under the present conditions ~~it~~ so as to include all the branches of study in arts & sciences, and then to launch a separate University, when we are ready.

In Para 21, Mr. Sharp expresses the opinion that from many points of view, Bangalore would be a ~~de~~ more desirable place as Head Quarters. We have larger and more costly buildings, ~~and~~ equipped for the teaching of science. The place is also more central and larger. If the jail is removed, there would be plenty of space. We must make science and practical branches of learning our specialty, in accordance with the

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needs and aspirations of the present time. A working in conjunction with the Institute of Science ~~here~~ offers the Bangalore College ~~a much~~ many more facilities for the attainment of this ~~such~~ object than elsewhere.

As regards our relation with outside students, I am not for restricting the admission of ~~out~~ students from beyond our borders. Such restrictions are quite opposed to the traditions of learning; and just as we should not like our young men to be shut out from institutions of learning outside

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we should be ~~of~~ equally liberal towards outsiders

~~Only~~ If we are to have our own University, I think that it should be made to include both Sanskrit and Kannada Scholarship. Though I cannot agree to our making Kannada the main medium of learning, I think that degrees in Sanskrit & Kannada may be separately arranged for, in which the teaching of non-language subjects (including elementary science) may be organised through the vernacular ~~languages~~ language.

To summarise my views;

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One of the important consequences of locating the University in Mysore & ~~to~~ removing the Bangalore College would probably be that the Missionary College in the Cantonment would become much more important ~~at~~ than at present as it would probably remain independent, and draw away a large number of students from the city. This is perhaps not a very great ~~inconvenience~~ disadvantage, as probably we shall have sufficient attraction in our new features to attract & keep ~~them~~ as many students as we can conveniently accommodate.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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The conclusions that I would lay down are thus briefly the following:

(1) The University must be "unitary", though if Mysore is selected as its seat, it would be very hard to reduce the Central College to the position of a High School. It is not advisable to have the Bangalore College affiliated to Madras after our University is started as under this treatment both the University & the College to run the risk of being neglected.

(2) The University Course should at any rate in the beginning be one of four years as at present.

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(3) The different technical Schools (except the Normal College) may remain outside the University till they are much better developed & improved, after which they may be Transferred to the University.

(4) The University should have no other departments than the Publication bureau or department under it.

The expenditure (both recurring and non-recurring) should be provided for, and the necessary buildings & equipment made ready before we start the University. In the meanwhile, all the branches of study which are now unprovided for in the Madras Courses, shd

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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be fully equipped. The developement of the Scheme (by setting up plans, buildings &c) may be specially entrusted to some definite authority — other than the D.G. of Edn, who will not be able to attend to it ~~Con~~ sufficiently to bring it into fruition in 3 or 4 years.

Typed Copies are put up & may be submitted to the Dewan & other Members.

If necessary, the subject may be brought up at the next Meeting.

6/10/15

Rees 9.45 am 7/10/15

2nd Member

Chief Secretary

6.10.15

Rees & forwarded

Dewan

8.10.15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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7/10/15

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On the various questions raised, the following instructions may be given.

(1) University to be of a unitary type to be developed in Mysore. The Central College may be kept as an external College for some years, till either we fully develope the Mysore Central institution or find by experience that we cannot abolish this College without causing damage to higher education. If we are to have a University, I do not consider it expedient to have Bangalore Central College affiliated to Madras.

(2) Length of the University course. On the whole, I am for a four years course. My chief reason is that we shall not be able to raise the standard of all the High Schools sufficiently to give a satisfactory training in the additional years class. If we do not do so, we shall have to maintain a four year's course for those who come from the inferior schools. At any rate, we should begin with a four years' course. The High Schools may at the same time be improved, and if they come up to a sufficiently high level, the change in the course may be easily made then.

(3) The Technical institutions except the Normal College may for the present remain under Government.

(4) Only the Publication department may be organised under the University. The Extension department may for the present be left out and on this point, I agree with Mr. Sharp.

Constitution - There should be a Regulation constituting the University; and though under the ultimate control of Government in defined respects, it should have a separate corporate status. If it is made a department of Government its degrees will, I am afraid, not be much valued.

As to the constitution of the governing bodies, the remarks of Mr. Sharp in Paras 24 (viii) may

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may be borne in mind. The curriculum may ~~may~~ be left to be determined by a body more select than the Senate, in which educationists and literary men predominate. The idea of leaving a greater degree of freedom to the Teacher in the matter of choice of text-books and within prescribed limits of subjects should also be adopted.

I may take this opportunity of adding some observations on certain questions which have not been fully examined by Mr. Sharp. In Para 2 of his note Mr Sharp takes for granted that the means at our disposal are sufficient in both the respects of money needed for expenditure, and, and of the ' personal ' element essential to the making of a successful University. The draft scheme has been prepared on the assumption that Bangalore would be ~~either~~ the seat of the University; and it gives the recurring expenditure at about 1⅔ lakhs, and the non-recurring expenditure at about 10 lakhs. If Mysore is to be the place, probably the latter figure may have to be doubled. The recurring expenditure in either place may be laid down to be 2 lakhs.

With so many directions in which expenditure is growing at present, I do not think that this can be found without difficulty. I am not at present in a position to say whether it will not create embarassment in future to find all this money along with the proportionate additions required for other branches of education. I think that it would be best to proceed with some caution. The place of the University being settled, the buildings & necessary should be estimated for, and construction commenced and completed within a period of four or five years. The additional ~~expenditure~~ recurring expenditure should also be provided for, and the additional professors required appointed and all the new branches of study fully equipped within a definite period, the immediate additions being of those branches of the Madras curriculum as are at present not provided for in our colleges. Till all this is fully ready, we should not disturb our present relation with the Madras Uni-

University; the departments (such as that of Publication and translation) may however be gradually organised ,even before we start our University independently.

The other point---about the necessary personnel--- is also very important. I am very diffident of our resources in this respect. There is a real danger of the University being dominated by a narrow parochial spirit on the one hand or being unduly influenced by faddists and narrow"Experts" on the other hand. Such defects can be removed only by the existence of a strong body of men learned in many different departments, and possessed of sufficient character and prestige to be above local or other narrow bias. That such drawbacks can be removed by selecting outsiders as Members, is not probable, as these gentlemen can hardly be expected to devote much attention to the affairs of this University. On this ground also, I am inclined to counsel caution. Perhaps the better course would be to strengthen the college staff under the present conditions so as to include all the branches of study in arts and sciences, and then to launch a separate University, when we are ready.

In Para 21, Mr. Sharp expresses the opinion that from many points of view, Bangalore would be a more desirable place as Head Quarters. We have larger and more costly buildings, equipped for the teaching of science. The place is also more central and larger. If the Jail is removed, there would be plenty of space. We must make science and practical branches of learning our speciality, in accordance with the aspirations and needs of the present time; and working in conjunction with the Institute of science, the Bangalore College offers many more facilities for the attainment of this object than Mysore.

As regards our relation with outside students, I am not for restricting the admission of students from beyond our borders. Such restrictions are quite opposed to the tradition of learning; and just as we should not like our young men to be shut out from institutions of learning outside we should be equally liberal towards outsiders.

If we are to have our own University, I think that it should be made to include both Sanskrit and Kannada scholarship. Though I cannot agree to our making Kannada the main medium of learning I think that degrees in Sanskrit and Kannada may be separately arranged for, in which the teaching of non-language subjects (including elementary science) may be organised through the vernacular language.

One of the important consequences of locating the University in Mysore and removing the Bangalore College would probably be that the Missionary College in the Cantonment would become much more important than at present as it would probably remain under Madras, and draw away a large number of students from the city. This is perhaps not a very great disadvantage, as probably we shall have sufficient attraction in our new features to attract and keep as many students as we can conveniently accommodate.

The conclusions that I would lay down are thus briefly the following:

(I) The University must be "Unitary", though if Mysore is selected as its seat, it would be very hard to reduce the Central College to the position of a High school. It is not advisable to have the Bangalore College affiliated to Madras after our Mysore University is started, as under this treatment both the University and the College run the risk of being neglected.

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(2) The University course should at any rate in the beginning be one of four years as at present.

(3) The different technical schools (except the Normal college) may remain outside the University till they are much better developed and improved, after which they may be transferred to the University.

(4) The University should have no other departments than the Publication Bureau or department under it.

The expenditure (both recurring and non-recurring) should be provided for, and the necessary buildings and equipment made ready before we start the University. In the meanwhile, all the branches of study which are now un-provided for in the Madras courses, should be fully equipped. The development of the scheme (by getting up plans, buildings &) may be specially entrusted to some definite authority- other than the Inspector General of Education, who will not be able to attend to it sufficiently to bring it into fruition in three or four years.

6/10/15

---ooo---

C. No. 2305 98/29

15th November 1915.

My dear Visvesvaraya,

Will you kindly ask Mr. Krishniengar to attend to the matter of settling University site and buildings, plans, etc., in consultation with me. I shall see him personally and tell him what is needed.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. H.V. Nanjundayya.

&&&&&&&&&&&&&

"C o p y"

3484

Bangal
99 15 Nov
30

My dear Nanjundayya,

I have just received
~~I have~~ your note dated I am drawn, I am asking Mr. Krishna Iyengar to see you and help in ~~settling~~ connecting up the University site, buildings and other connected questions.

Yours sincerely,

Dewan.

Rajamantra Pravina

H.V. Nanjundayya Esqr., C.I.E.,
First Member of Council
Bangalore.

3485/Enc.

15 Nov 15.

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My Dear Mr. Krishna Iyengar,

I enclose herewith a letter received to day from the First Member of Council. May I ask you kindly to meet him and give him all necessary help in fixing a site for the University and settling the connected questions. I shall be glad if you will kindly keep me also in touch with what is being done.

Yours sincerely,

15/11/15. Dewan.

Rao Bahadur

K. Krishna Iyengar Esqr., B.A., L.C.E.,

Joint Secretary, P.W.D.

Bangalore.

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14.11.15

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20th Bangalore,
XX November 15—

My dear Mr Narayanayya,

Mr Venkat Krish- sent me through
-nayya the Secretary, a paper
entitled 'The Mysore University - The main
features of the recommendations - There
seem to be some good ideas in the paper —
which I have no doubt
will receive your at-
-tention - At any
rate whoever wrote
it has taken much
trouble and deserves
recognition —

I understand Mr
Venkat Krishnayya has
sent you a copy of it
the paper already —

Yours Sincerely

20.11.15

(Dewan)

The Mysore University

Recd from Dr Venkatasubbaiah's Hon'ble Sec'y on 19.11.35 102

Encl to 3

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Revival of the Matriculation.

Reasons.1. The University is the proper authority to prescribe the standards of knowledge in the students comimg up for College Classes. 2. The University must co-relate the Secondary and Collegiate Education. 3. All the anamolies of the S.S.L.C. avoided and better system of sifting obtained. 4. According to provision to be made, Examinations will not dominate School work.

2. The reduction of Intermediate work to one year - as the Preparatory Course for the three years of B.A. Class work. Recommendations for instituting 4 Second Grade Colleges at Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga.

3, Arts Degrees, differentiated from Science Degrees. The former designated B.A. The latter B.Sc. Provision for Honours Courses. 3 ½ years, and M.A and M.Sc Degrees also.

4. A Residential University in Mysore, with Colleges in Bangalore and other places ~~attached~~ associated.

5. Methods of Instruction altered. No.of lectures by Professors limited. Bulk of Instruction to be done by Tutors, who are M.A.or M.Sc. Candidates.

6. Tutorial Staff divided under three headings.

1. College Staff in charge of B.A,B.Sc, Pass work. These are Inter Collegiate Professors.
2. College Professors lent to University for research and Honours work.
3. University Readers. Temporary appointments.

7. Residential system adapted for Rich man's and also Poor man's son.. The latter will be held by Bursaries, Scholarships Etc. Institution of servitors introduced. Two kinds of messes at Rs.1~~0~~-2 and 6-8-0 Medical Attendance.

8. Physical Education introduced. Theoretical and Practical.

9. Diplomas in Agriculture, Commerce and Engineering, with proposals

for developing each of these existing Schools into College and for instituting other professional Colleges such as Technological, Medical and Law.

10. Provision for non-resident students to participate in the University life and activities.

11. The immediate financial requirements will be Rs.10,00,000 and an annual contribution of 4,00,000 to Capital expenditure and Rs. 10,000 towards recurring expense.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

I. PRELIMINARY. The present organisation.

The subject of a University for Mysore is one of the crucial points in the Educational Problems of the State and it has to be faced in a spirit of broad $Statesmanship for practical solution. There is not much doubt that Collegiate Education in Mysore,as in the rest of Southern India,has considerably set owing to the influence of an impersonal Examining body,- the Madras University. She has also affected the character and progress of Secondary Education.The functions of the Madras University,which had been constructed on the old London type; have been mainly confined to settting up of certain standards for the various Examinations, prescribing Courses of Studies and permitting or refusing to permit a College to submit its pupils to the University tests. Consequently the Colleges work as imdependent Units in their own narrow Spheres and devote much time in the preparation of material for periodical University Examinations. The effeciency of a College is usually measured by the results of the public examinations. Such an organisation is at once a source of strength and weakness. Its strength consists in its acting as a powerful lever in the spread of general Literacy among a small section of the Community and the weak elements are the following:- The Schools and Colleges pursue much too ambitious a Curriculum,encourage superficial study,adopt mechanical methods,and are consequently responsible for the inferior quality of the University products. The Colleges are left without initiative and the University, because of its impersonal nature could not undertake any. The public were confused in regard to the Collegiate and University Educations and the possession of a degree covered a multitude of intellectual and other defects. These are remediable evils.

II. THE EXISTING CONDITIONS AND NEEDS OF MYSORE.

There are two Arts Colleges in the State preparing students for

University is that,while concerning itself with the conferment of Degrees on the basis of an arbitrary system of Examinations, it made no efforts to touch the character,conduct or discipline of its alumni. It made no efforts either to control,direct or co-ordinate the teaching of the different Colleges. It was therefore largely a training of Memory and lacked in the distinguishing marks of a University Education.

Under the impulse of the Universities Act of 1904 the ideas of University functions have materially undergone a change. It is realised that a University has not only to direct and control higher education, but also share in it,should concern itself in the social and physical welfare of its students and in certain departments of knowledge initiate original enquiries. In determining the type of University most suitable for Mysore,we have to bear in mind, the stage of Educational progress reached in the Province,and our obligations to the past with which we cannot afford to break wholly at present. The type will also decide the Localisation. It is certain that we cannot have a completely centralised University although the advantage of such concentration every one will realise.

The Scheme proposed,endeavours in some measure to realise the ideals sketched above. A Residential University located in Mysore, with the Central College at Bangalore,affiliated to it,would appear to meet with common consent. For the present,the Maharani's College, may be permitted to remain outside the University area.

THE FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY

Though the Mysore University,as proposed would appear to partake the characters of an affiliating University,yet,according to the scheme sketched below,will become possessed of functions and responsibilities,such as are characteristic of the Residential Type. It will be both an examining and teaching University whose activities will embrace several departments of study in the lower courses, besides providing for post graduate studies. Thus it will co-ordinate Secondary and Collegiate Education. The University will exercise control over all the constitutent Colleges and secure high standards

of moral and intellectual endeavours through a system of discipline and residential association. For the present, the extent of the University Authority will be over the entire Province.

THE PROFESSORS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS COLLEGES.

The Professors of the Colleges and the University will fall under two heads. In the first place there will be permanent members whose work will be divided between the Colleges and the University, and in the second place there will be a few temporary appointments to initiate research, and instruct the advanced students in special subjects. The former class will constitute the majority and the main responsibility of their appointment should lie with the Government which alone can give that security of tenure which is so important a factor in attracting and retaining the services of the right sort of teachers. The appoinrments to temporary posts may be well left to the discretion of the University. A few of the Government Officers, whose work is of a distinguished type, may be permanently lent to the exclusive service of the University. For purposes of leave and emoluments, they will be treated on terms equal to those of the Professors attached to the College. This third type will constitute a staff that will devote their lives for the service of the University.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The place that the proposed University will occupy in the administrative machinery is pretty clear. The Government in allowing an amount of administrative autonomy will have also to concede a measure of financial independence. Subject ultimately to the authority of Government, the Senate may empower the syndicate to exercise such authority over its receipts and grants as may be deemed necessary. In regard to financial relations "the Government should regard the University as a business concern, of which it is a share holder with a seat on the Board of Directors rather than a servant to whom

it makes certain payments, the disposal of which must be checked frequently and in detail".

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The administration of the University will comprise a Vice Chancellor, Senate and Syndicate. The Chancellor for purposes of actual administration, need not in the proposed University come under the Executive. The Vice Chancellor will be honorary Officer nominated by the Chancellor. The Senate will be the supreme authority, subject to the general control of the Government. It will be a body of about 50 members, consisting partly of representatives of Government, of the general public, partly of the elected representatives of the graduates of the State, and partly of the teachers of the Colleges and University. The Syndicate will be the executive of the University and will consist of the Vice Chancellor, the Inspector General of Education, the Principals of Colleges and two representatives of the Senate. In addition the Chancellor may nominate one of the fellows to the Syndicate. Both in the Senate and the Syndicate the Professor element will predominate.

PREDOMINANCE OF TEACHERS.

The inclusion of a large number of Professors in the Senate and the Syndicate is authorised by the consideration that a University which will have both Administrative and Educational powers, must be governed by a body in which professional and expert opinion will prevail. The teachers must therefore have a predominant voice in the counsels of the Univeraity.

DEPARTMENTS.

The University will comprise the following existing Colleges:-

I. in Mysore The Maharaja's College, The Teachers' College, and the Maharani's College.

II. in Bangalore The Central College.

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Research Laboratories and provision for post graduate studies in humanistic branches will have to be opened under the supervision of the University.

The activities of the University should be so directed as to create conditions favourable in the course of a very short time, for the institution of other professional and technical Colleges, such as a Law College, Medical College, Agricultural College and a Technological College. It must be said that the process of hastening the founding of such a net work of Institutions will chiefly depend on the character and work of the Proposed University.

THE SITE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

That the City of Mysore offers almost ideal conditions for establishing the proposed University within its environs need hardly be laboured. The site to be selected will depend on its capacity to admit of extensions for the growing needs of the University and accordingly, the extensive grounds on the south of the Kukkarahalli tank or the grounds adjoining the filter beds will satisfy the purpose. This area while it is aloof from the town is still within easy access, and its selection need not involve the transferance of the Maharaja's College, or the immediate removal of the Public Offices from their buildings. For the present, the University Offices may be located in some of the vacant buildings to be transferred later as new ones come into existence. The large area has been suggested for the reason that the new Colleges ought to be built thereon, facilitating the University administration.

The importance of concentrating the Colleges and residential quarters in <u>one</u> area can hardly be overrated. The peculiar conditions and circumstances of the Hindu mode of life may not permit the making of Colleges residential. At present, the residential and tutorial buildings may be separate though not far removed. I would suggest that a fairly large area in the centre of the grounds should be reserved for the Colleges to spring, with the students' quarters all round within measurable distance. Thus the students of Mysore and

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those of Bangalore, when they come here for special courses, will reside on the University premises, be amenable to its discipline, and derive from it all th moral, social and physical advantages which it has to offer. Those that do not reside within the University area, will be compelled to join the University Institutions and to participate in all the phases of their activities. Thus will develop a feeling of comradeship and love of the alma mater which will be of great service in after life.

FACULTIES.

I would recommend that the University at its inception should contain faculties of Arts, Sciences (and Teaching included in Arts,) with departments for agriculture, medicine, and engineering & commerce. The agricultural and commercial Schools at Bangalore and the Engineering School at Mysore, will have to be considerably strengthened and a medical school teaching up to the standard of Sub Assistant Surgeon grade may be opened immediately. When these schools have developed to the status of Colleges, separate faculties for them may be erected. At the same time special encouragement may be given to the Industrial School to develop into a College and suggestions may be invited with a view to open a Law College.

TEACHING.

The University and the College will share the teaching in the faculties of arts and science and the training of graduate teachers will be undertaken by the Teachers' College. The tution in the departments of Agriculture, Medicine, Engineering, Commerce and Industries will be under the University oversight. In the case of arts and sciences and also to some extent teaching, the University will organise the more advanced courses for research students, while the work of preparing candidates for the examinations will chiefly devolve on the College. Common lectures in certain Departments such as English or Classical studies may be organised in the University Centre requiring the attendance of Candidates of the affiliated

Colleges.. The expenses involved under such arrangements will have to be borne partly by the candidates and partly by the Government grants in the shape of Excursion allowances.

As the honours courses have already been started in Physics and History, they may be continued and similar courses being provided for in English, Vernaculars and Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry and Geology. I would suggest that Zoology and Botany be made separate courses as main subjects. A course in Philosophy may be instituted in the Maharaja's College.

It is to be pointed out here that the pass and honours courses for the Bachelors' Degree which I have suggested, involves a clearly marked differentiation between the two kinds of courses. The reasons for such a bifurcation are based on two main considerations. The honours course, I think, is the legitimate function of the University which ought to afford scope for the development of all that is best in her more gifted alumni, while the College ought to be left in charge of those who are less favourably endowed. Students of brilliant parts are comparatively rare and their value to their country is not to be judged by their numbers and the Country must, through its agent- the University - make the very best it can of them. This does not mean that restraints will be imposed on the average student. The country is beginning to realise intellectual and scientific eminence and provision in the new University for the fostering and furthering of that quality ought to be one of the chief aims of the State. I recommend therefore that honours and post graduate studies shall be centralised in Mysore though this suggestion would involve the Duplication of certain departments, chiefly the Sciences. It would be an appropriate step, in my opinion, if we keep before our mind, the desirability of ultimately transferring the Central College to the University area in Mysore. In this case the University will be directly responsible for the organisation of the honours courses. Provision for Buildings, equipment and Staff will have to be made and considered shortly.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The Course for the pass degree may be one of four years - 2 years of Intermediate work and 2 years of B.A.Class work. A possible alternative would be; that one year may be spent in the Preparatory class - a sort of super high school course, and three years of B.A. Classwork. If this is acceptable the honours course may extend over three years; Two more years will have to be spent in the University Laboratories and Libraries before the M.A. or M.Sc Degree can be obtained. In this case the Intermediate may be abolished and a separate University Examination may be held at the end of the Preparatory Course.

I support the retention of the Matriculation Examination for the reason that the University ought to be the authority which shall prescribe the standard of one aspect of Secondary Instruction as leading up to the University Course.

The formal Education of the highest type should not end with the attainment of the Honours Degree. Something more will be found to be added to the mental equipment of an Honours man before he can venture on an independent voyage into the unknown realms of knowledge A Degree for the Master of Arts or Sciences may be instituted.,and the award of it made conditional on the submission of a thesis on any special branch of knowledge. The teaching course for the graduate masters may be for the present one years' Course.

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

With a view to inculcate tastes in fine arts,I would suggest that a central Museum be organised in which a collection of casts and paintings, representative of Eastern and Western art.would suffice in the first instance.However modest in the beginning,a University Museum should be established.

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METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The present mode of instruction adopted in the Colleges, viz, attendance at Colleges for a few hours, the leisure spent in transcribing notes or preparing home exercises,-is not calculated to stimiulate originality, though it widens the receptive powers of the students. This accounts for the utter helplessness of the Graduates of the present day . The evil should be remedied in the Colleges to be affiliated to the new University in which excessive lecturing ought to be condemned.

THE TUTORIAL METHOD.

In the scheme proposed, the number of lectures by the professors will be considerably curtailed, and the Tutorial method will be the chief mechanism of Instruction. The Tutors will supplement the class lectures, where teaching will be more personal and catechetical. They may be one to twenty five students and may be themselves students preparing for the Master's Degree. There must therefore be tutors, in adequate numbers, for every department of study in the University and even in the Colleges.

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION.

I believe that Educational effeciency is to be secured by limiting the number of instructional hours assigned to teachers. A University Professor need give only 10 lectures in a week, and a tutor need not be expected to do more than 30 hours coaching. In the Colleges also a similar limitation may be observed. Such a restriction would appear to be necessary to meet the demands which a residential system may make upon them and also as affording wider scope for original investigation in their respective fields of knowledge.

NUMBERS OF TEACHERS

The suggestions contained in the foregoing paragraph would involve the employment of a considerable body of Professors, Assistant

Professors,Tutors and Lecturers. A considerable amount of economy is sure to result in this direction if a system of intercollegiate lectures should be organised as has been already suggested.

THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

A University will be imperfect if it should concern itself with a one sided development of character ~~of a most elevated nature~~ without reference, ~~no less than~~ to the cultivation of intellectual vigour.The University should create conditions conducive forthe formation of the one and the developmemt of the other.

THE RESIDENTIAL SYSTEM.

The premises of College must be regarded as centres of social, moral as well as intellectual influence and a continuous residence will naturally produce feelings of association of a lasting character besides contributing towards building a University tradition. The full advantage can only be derived by students who actually reside within the College precincts: and it is denied to those who reside outside. Indeed the residential system ought to form a most vital feature of any modern scheme for a University.

The accommodation in the Residential quarters for students should be fixed at a certain number which, I would propose, may be 400. The development of friendly relations between the studemts and the teaching staff and the proper supervision of the students will be secured by providing the staff with residence near the College and in the case of Tutors whose functions will be preceptorial, they ought to be required to live with the pupils in their residential rooms. An organisation of this kind need not be interpreted as a costly scheme, whose advantages are beyond the grasp of the poor. On the other hand, a special feature of the recommendation consists in creating facilities for enabling the poor students to enter into residence by a system of liberal awards of bursaries and by establishing messes suited to their means.

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NON-RESIDENT SCHOLARS.

For non-resident students also, the conditions of a co-operate life should be provided as far as possible, and the University should see to it that the life of such students outside the class-room is not neglected,and regulations have been devided in the Scheme to secure their effective supervision by the College authorities.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The ideal of a modern University life is an all-round development and the organisation should include provision for a system of medical inspection and physical training,of which all the residents will be able to take advantage. I therefore recommend that the University should contain a Department of Physical Education whose functions should include the medical examination of all students on admission to the University and the provision of a course of theoreti cal and practical instruction in Physical Development. Facilities for games should be provided and they will require extensive grounds.

AN ESPIRIT DE CORPS.

The Colleges, situate on the University area really constitute interrelated units of one Corporate Body,and when thrown together the feeling on the part of the residents that they are members of one organisation must be predominent. The College spirit will eventually develop into an ESPIRIT DE CORPS. For some time to come, it must be slow in building on account of the existence of certain Colleges outside the sphere of University influence,but it can not be long.The participation in University sports and the institution of an annual University week will be other means of cementing the bond.

UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC LIFE.

The internal life of the University will be neither insular nor

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parochial.As occasion arises, due provision will be made to organise a series of lectures for the benifit of the lay public, on subjects such as Scientific,Commercial,Industrial, and so forth as the Extension series type. Frequently the University,in the Departments of Agriculture and Industries chiefly, may disseminate a knowledge of the latest developments of investigation,through the publication of vernacular manuals. I would strongly recommend a University (Press. through whose agency alone, the intellectual aristocracy within the University portals can spread enlightenment throughout the Province and through which again the town and University life can hope to commingle..

IV .COMPOSITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

SUGGESTIONS.

Its character.

1. A University and Colleges with residential quarters round them in Mysore.

2. Other Colleges for the time being

Provision should be made in

1. The Maharaja's College for the Teaching of (1) Philosophy and (2) Oriental Learning.

2. The Central College for the Teaching of Zoology and Botany as main subjects. Physiology to be included when the Medical College is started.

3. The Training College for a complete Practising section. The necessary buildings,equipment and staff will have to be included for item 3.

Faculties.

The University should contain Faculties in Arts,and Science, Teaching included under Arts, and departments for Engineering, Commerce,(and Industries and Medicine(if started)). The University should confer Degree of B.A. (Pass and Honours)and M.A. in the Arts Courses and B.Sc. (Pass and Honours) and M.Sc,in the Science Departments and B.T. in the Teaching Course. Diplomas may be

instituted in the Departments of Engineering and Commerce,if thoroughly organised, in the initial stages.

Courses of University Instruction.

The University should provide courses for(a) the Honours Course and (b) the Higher Degrees,both in the Arts and Sciences. (This means that Honours Courses in Mathematics,Physics and Chemistry and Natural Sciences should be provided in Mysore. This is an expensive scheme and if the ultimate object is to transfer the Central College to Mysore, it would be found wise to institute for Honours studies, here in Mysore now only).

The Colleges should give instructions as follows:-

B.A. and B.Sc. Pass Course.

1. The Maharaja's College,

1. English, 2. History, 3. Philosophy and 4. Oriental studies.

2. The Central College,

1. English, 2. Mathematics, 3. Physics, 4. Chemistry,5. Geology 6. Zoology and 7. Botany.

(Under this Scheme in which the Intermediate Classes will be abolished, The Maharani's College will be second grade College with a one Year's Preparatory Course).

3. The Teachers' College will

1. train the Graduate masters for the B.T.Degree Examination.

2. provide a course for the Undergraduates.

Number of students.

The Maharaja's College need provide only for 300: about an equal number in the Central College. About twenty Graduate Masters may be admitted into the Training College. The Honours classes cannot be expected to be more than 30 all told.

Within a few years of the opening of the University, other Colleges, such as the Medical,Engineering,Law, Agriculture,Commercial and Industrial will come into existence. These Institutions instead of materially augmenting the number, it is expected,will absorb a great many of the candidates who are at present crowding

the Arts and Science Colleges. In any case therefore, when the day comes when all the Colleges will be in one area, - if such a thing should be decided upon, - the University authorities will have under their discipline and control never more than 650 students.

V. COURSES AND METHODS OF INSTRUCTION,- EXAMINATIONS.

Suggestions.

The following courses may be provided:-

A. THE PREPARATORY COURSE.. ONE YEAR.

Candidates passing the Matriculation Examination, should join the Preparatory Class to be opened in four Districts:(I would recommend Mysore,Bangalore,Tumkur and Shimoga) if they wish to continue their studies for the Degree Examination.

The Courses of studies will comprise

1. English, 2. Vernacular or $\left.\begin{matrix}a\\b\end{matrix}\right\}$ Classic Language, 3. Science leading up to the particular branch which the candidates wish to study in the B.A. Classes.

Note. Humanities need only be provided in Tumkur and Shimoga and Sciences and Humanities in Bahgalore and Mysore, including the Maharani's College.

It is to be observed that the Maharaja's High School with the Preparatory Course should be handed over to the Teachers'College as the Practising Section. The Preparatory Course will be useful for the Undergraduate Masters whose training course ought to comprise instruction in contents of subjects as well as in Methods.

Examination. The main purpose will be to test the candidates' fitness to enter upon a three years' Degree Course.

The Candidates for the Preparatory Examination shall take the following papers:-

A English.	English Prose and Poetry	3 hours paper.
	Essay from set books	3 hours paper.
B Vernacular	1st paper Prose and Poetry	3 hours paper.
	1 paper Vernacular Composition	s hours paper.

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Candidates will select any <u>two</u> of the following subjects:- 1. Mathematics, 2. Physics, 3. Chemistry, 4. Zoology, 5. Botany. (Elements of Human Physiology common to both). 6. History(Indian and Eurepean,special periods and Ancient History) 7. Economics (Elements of) 8. Logic, 9. Classics (Sanskrit,Arabic or Persian).

There will be two papers in each subject of three hours' duration each.

Each paper will carry a maximum of 100 marks and the pass minimum in English and in Vernacular will be 35% and in the sciences 40%.

Each candidate will have to obtain four minima to pass. He will give intimation through his Principal about the subject or subjects he intends to study in the Arts or Science Colleges.

The fees for this Examination will be Rs.16/-, and the application shall be made in the form that will be prescribed by the University.

Note. The Course of studies for the <u>Matriculation</u> for the time being may be on the model of the S.S.L.C. though the University will have to take this subject in hand soon and bring it in a line with the spirit of Reform advocated in the Scheme.

<u>B. B.A.AND B.SC.PASS COURSE.</u>

Candidates in the B.A & B.Sc classes shall have passed the Mysore University Preparatory Examination or any other accepted by the Syndicate as equivalent thereto.

The Course extends over <u>three</u> years.

The subjects comprised are:-

<u>B.A.Humanistic subjects.</u>	<u>B.Sc..Science studies.</u>
English will be common to all, comprising two papers on Essay writing from select books. For the <u>first year only</u>.	
Candidates will select any <u>three</u> of the following subjects:-	
I. English	I. Mathematics.
II. Vernaculars (One)	II. Physics.
III. Classics	III.Chemistry
IV. History	IV. Zoology.
V. Economics	V. Botany.
VI. Mental and Moral Science	Vi. Geology.

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Methods of Instruction will be by Lectures, Libray work, Tutorial Instruction and Laboratory Practice. The course for the three years will be graduated and if necessary may be split into parts, but this is not desirable as the principle of ~~authority~~ Continuity may be interfered with.

Examination.

There need be no public examination in the selected subjects: but the candidates will take two papers of 3 hours duration each in English Composition at the end of the first year. Candidates failing to secure 35% will have to sit for the same examination in his 2nd years' Course and pass it. If he should fail, he cannot be admitted into the 3rd years' Class.

The final examination to come off at the end of the 3rd years' Course is indicated in the following table:-

Four papers of 3 hours duration each shall be set on each of the subjects under the Humanistic and Scientific subjects. Each paper to carry a maximum of 100 marks. In the Sciences there will be two practical papers in each subject and a viva voce examination also.

B.A. Humanistic subjects.

English.	1 paper prose.	3 hours	100 marks.
	1 paper poetry	"	"
	1 Language & Grammar	"	"
	1 Essay writing	"	"
Vernaculars / Classics	same as above.		
History	3 papers and 1 essay of 3 hours and 100 marks each as above.		
Economics	Same as above.		
Mental and Moral Science	1 Logic 2. Psychology 3. Ethics 4 Essay	of 3 hours and marks each as above.	

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B.Sc.SCIENCE SUBJECTS.

Mathematics	1st paper	3 hours	100 marks
	2nd paper	"	"
	3rd paper	"	"
	4th paper	"	"
Physics	1st paper theory	"	"
	2nd paper "	"	"
	3rd paper theory & practical	"	"
	4th paper practical	"	"
Chemistry		Same as above.	
Zoology		"	
Botany		"	
Geology		"	

Candidates will be expected to obtain one minimum viz., 35% in each of their subjects, before they can pass. Candidates may take the subjects in compartments. Examination fee Rs. ~~18~~ 20/-

B.A. & B.Sc.HONOURS. COURSE 3 YEARS.

The Honours degree should comprise one Principal and one subsidiary subject selected from the following list.

B.A.Honours list. Humanistic subjects.

English

Vernacular

Classics

History

Economics

Mental and Moral Science

Mathematics

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B.Sc. Honours. Science Subjects.

The following scheme shall be adhered to:-

Principal subject		Subsidiary subject.
I.	Physics	I. Mathematics or Physical and General Chemistry.
II.	Mathematics	II. Physics
III.	Chemistry	III. Physics
IV.	Geology	IV. General Chemistry or Zoology.
V.	Zoology	V. Botany or Geology.
VI.	Botany	VI. Zoology.

The Course shall be more advanced and the candidates will be expected to possess detailed knowledge of Laboratory technique. University Instruction.

Examination.

There will be five papers in the principal subject and three in the subsidiary one. Each paper will carry 100 marks. There will be four minima of 40%; Two in the principal and two in the subsidiary. In the case of Sciences the candidates will be expected to obtain two minima in their practical examinations of the principal and subsidiary subjects. Candidates failing to get the minimum may be recommended for the B.A,or B.Sc, Pass Degrees. Fees Rs.30/-.

M.A. & M.Sc. DEGREE COURSES.

The Course will extend for two years after the B.A. or B.Sc Honours. Only Honours men will be eligible for this Examination. In the case of B.A. or B.Sc pass men, candidates who have given proofs of exceptional abilities may be allowed by the Syndicate, at the recommendation of the Professor, to study for the M.Sc. Course.

The M.A. and M.Sc Degrees should constitute a continuation of the Honours Course.

The Candidates will select one of the subjects set for the Honours Degree.

They will work in the Laboratory and Library under the advice and supervision of the University Professors. They may be required to act as Tutors.

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At the end of the Course, the Candidate will submit to the Board of examiners a thesis on the special subject of his study or his Laboratory work. There will be no examination and the Degree will be conferred on the merits of the dissertation. Examination fee Rs. 50/-.

A candidate failing to obtain the Degree at the first attempt may resubmit his thesis with modifications at the ensuing year. Each time he will be required to pay the usual fee. There will be a viva voce Examination, however.

B.T.DEGREE. COURSE ONE YEAR.

The subjects of study shall comprise

1. Psychology of Childhood.
2. Educational Organisation in India with special reference to the needs and conditions of Mysore.
3. Method. General including School administration, special relating to the teaching of High School subjects and Practical.
4. Educational Psychology.
5. The life and work of some Educationalist.(Aspecial period or subject.
6. Optional work. A candidate or a group of candidates to submit a thesis on any one of the subjects to be prescribed by the Board of studies from time to time.

Examination for the B.T.Degree.

1. Psychology of Childhood	1 paper	3 hours	100 marks.	
2. Educational Organisation	"	"	"	
3. Method	2 "	"	"	each
4. Educational Psychology	1 "	"	"	
5. Life and work of an Educationalist	"	"	"	

Practical equivalent to one paper. consisting of two ½ hour lessons

Marks 360.

Viva Voce Examination on optional work equivalent to one paper

Marks 100

Examination fees Rs.40/-.

A Candidate must obtain the following minima to pass.

One minimum of 35 % in subjects 1 & 5

One minimum of 35 % in subjects 2 & 6

One minimum of 35 % in subject 3

One minimum of 35 % in Practical.

Note. In the Practical Examination, the Board may require the Candidate to prepare notes of lessons in reasonable time on subjects and portions set by them, which subjects or those previously prepared by the Candidates may be taught.

DIPLOMAS. The existing Curriculum may be followed in the Agriculture,Commerce and Engineering branches and examination may be conducted by the respective Committeess

VI.TEACHING STAFF. ARTS,SCIENCES,AND TEACHING.

Suggestions.

The teachers of the University and the incorporated Colleges may be graded thus.

I. University Service.

II. Senior Collegiate Service.

III. Junior Collegiate Service.

IV. Tutorial Service.

The difference in the tenure betweem the 1st and the 2nd services as has been pointed out already will naturally demand a difference in Emoluments also.

The salaries of these different grades may be decided by Government. From an Academic point of view, the staff would admit of this Classification.

I. University Professorsin charge of i. M.A,M.Sc work

		ii. B.A, B.Sc Honours work.
		iii. University Research work.
II.	College Professors	College work and intercollegiate B.A. & B.Sc. Pass. work.
III.	Lecturers or Assistant Professors	i. For College work
		ii. For University work.
IV.	Tutors and Demonstrators	i. For College work.
		ii.For University work.

Persons who hold the Title of Professors,Assistant Professors, and so forth should continue to do so. Hours of work have already been prescribed.

Principals. They Are mainly Administrative Officers and may also participate in the Tuition work. The following table represents the requirements.

Subjects.	University Service.			Maharaja's College			Central College			Teacher's College			Remarks.
	Professor	Assistant Professor	Tutor	Professor	Assistant Professor	Tutor	Professor	Assistant Professor	Tutor	Professor	Assistant Professor	Tutor	
English	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2		1 x	1 x	x For the Preparatory Class.
Vernaculars	1	1	1		1	3 v		1	3 v			1 x	✲ Sanskrit, Arabic & Persian.
Classics	2 ✲	2	2			2			2			1 x	v Pandits, Moulvis Etc.
Mathematics	1	2	2				1	1	1			1 x	
Physics	1	2	2				1	1	3			2 x	
Chemistry	1	2	2				1	1	3			2 x	
Natural Sciences	3	3	3				3	3	3			2 x	
Economics	1	1	1	1	1	2							
Philosophy	1	2	2	1	1	2						1 x	
Methods of Instruction											1	1	
Psychology											1	1	
History of Education											1		
Educational organisation											1		
Principals				1			1			1			
Totals.	13	19	19	5	6	11	8	9	17	1	5	15	

Analysis.

University. Professors 13.
Asst. Professors 19
Tutors 19.

Maharaja's College. Professors 5. one Principal
Asst. Professors 6
Tutors 11

Central College. Professors 8 one Principal
Asst. Professors 9
Tutors 17

Teacher's College. Professor 1 Principal.
Asst. Professors 5
Tutors 15

Professors 27
Asst. Professors 39
Tutors 62

English Staff. Professors 3.
Asst. Professors 7
Tutors 7

Vernaculars & classics.
Professors 1+2 = 3
Asst. Professors 5
Tutors 10

Sciences. Professors 9.
Asst. Professors 15
Tutors 21

Humanities. Professors 7.
Asst. Professors 12
Tutors 16

Principals 3 included among the Professors.

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My opinion about the Salaries and qualifications about the Staff may be set forth thus.

Salary.

A University Professor		Rs.1000-50-1200.
A College Professor	1st grade	Rs.800 -25-1000.
	2nd grade	Rs.600 -25-800
Assistant Professors	1st grade	Rs. 400 -25-600
	2nd grade	Rs. 300 -25-400
Lecturers	1st grade	Rs. 200 -20-300
	2nd grade	Rs.150 -20 -200
Tutors (University)		Fixed Salary Rs.125
(College)	1st grade	Rs.100
	2nd grade	Rs.75.

The qualifications for the Professors will be,(1) distinguished foreign Degrees or Local Ones. (2) None but those who have done original work can aspire to Professor's place.

Only distinguished graduates can be appointed to the other grades.

Distinguished Scholars and Scientists may be occasionally invited to give a course of lectures on special studies for which they may get an honorarium to be fixed by the Syndicate. They may be called University Readers.

In point of Status, the Professors ought to occupy the rank of Deputy Commissioners, the Assistant Professors and Senior Lecturers those of Senior and Junior Assistant Commissioners. Others will occupy the rank of Amildars. Such a settlement would appear to be necessary for most purposes. The tutorial staff would appear to be quite satisfactory.

VII.THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

On account of the peculiar nature of the proposed University, the immediate Government shall be vested in the Vice Chancellor and the Senate.

His Highness the Maharaja may be graciously pleased to become the Chancellor,and His Highness the Yuvaraja may be pleased to accept

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the post of a Visitor.

Other Visitors being the Hon'ble The Resident, The Dewan and Sirdar M.Kantharaj Urs.

Vice Chancellor.

The Senior Councillor in charge of the Educational Portfolio may be the Vice Chancellor. His Offide shall be honorary.

The Syndicate.

The Government of the University, shall be vested in this Executive body. It shall comprise

1. Vice Chancellor.
2. Inspector General (Ex Officio)
3. A member of the Senate nominated by Chancellor
4. Two elected representatives of the Senate.
5. Three Principals.
6. Two Deans of the Arts and Science Faculties.

Total 10.

Duties and functions of the Syndicate.

1. To administer the funds and keep accounts and prepare budgets of the University on behalf of and subject to the Control of the Senate.
2. To correspond on behalf of the University, to draft regulations, from time to time, and submit the same to the Senate.
3. To manage the incorporated Colleges (First and Second grade ones) and the University Departments.
4. Arrange for the election of fellows for the Senate.
5. To arrange for the postings of Government Officers (Professors and others),
6. To take steps for the efficient organisations of University and College tuition, to appoint examiners, and to supervise the University staff, to appoint the staff and others to Boards of studies. To nominate University Readers, to recommend to senate the admission of Candidates, without certificates for examinations, to take cognisance of misconduct on the part of students. To control and direct the

activities of the University life and the residential quarters: to award University Scholarships, to recommend candidates for Degrees and finally to make its own standing orders.

Members of the Syndicate other than the Ex Officio members, shall hold Office only for three years, but shall be eligible for re-election.

The question of how far the members of the Teaching Staff of the Tata Institute, shall be represented on the Senate and Syndicate of the Mysore Unibersity may be deferred for the present.

The Senate.

It shall be composed as follows:-

The Chancellor
The Visitors.
The Vice Chancellor.
Nine Ex Officio Members (Syndicate.)
Twenty nominated by the Chancellor.
Ten elected by teaching staff of the University and 1st grade Colleges.
3 Elected by the Economic Conference.
5 Elected by Graduates‡ in the Province
2 Elected by the High Schools and second grade Colleges.
1 Elected by the Representative Assembly.

Total 50 fellows. (9 Ex-Officio Excluding the Vice Chancellor, 30 Nominations. 21 Elections by different bodies.)

‡ Later a small fee for the Registration of Graduates may be levied which shall be the charge for exercising the franchise. Only such will be eligible for election. Each fellow shall hold Office only for 3 years.

Note. The duties of the Tutor and Preceptor will not clash with‡

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Duties of the Senate.

The Senate shall have power

1. to make new and change the existing Regulations.
2. to make changes in the rates of Examination Fees, tution fees.
3. to affiliate and to disaffiliate Colleges.
4. to pass the budget of the University
5. to deal with all other matters of the University that may be brought by the Syndicate or Individual fellows.

All resolutions of the Senate dealing with the following matters shall be submitted to Government for sanction.

1. Additions to or alterations of regulations.
2. Changes in the rates of fees.
3. Affiliation of Colleges outside the Province.
4. The appointment of the University Readers.

Copies of other Proceedings shall be submitted to Government for information.

Boards of Studies.

A Board of Studies shall be constituted for each of the subjects i. English. ii. Oriental Languages including Classics. iii. Mathematics. iv. Physical Sciences. v. Natural Sciences. vi. History and Economics. vii. Philosophy, viii. Teaching.

Each Board shall consist of not less than three and not more than 5 members, who shall be appointed by the Syndicate from among the Teaching Staff and others possessing special knowledge. The tenure of Office will be 5 years. The Chairman will be appointed by the Syndicate.

Duties. 1. The Board shall consider and report on any matter referred to by the Syndicate or Senate. 2. Will be responsible for the drafting of syllabuses of studies, 3 Recommend names of Examiners.

Faculty.

There shall be two faculties. I. Arts or Humanities. II. Science.

Each faculty should consist of the members of the Boards of Studies comprised within the Faculty½ The Chancellor will nominate

a Chairman of the Faculty on the recommendation of the Syndicate. The Chairman of the Faculty may be styled the Dean of the Faculty.

Duties

It should be the duty of each faculty to consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Syndicate, to refer the same or other matters to the respective Boards.

Any matter referring to more than one Board should be the subject for consideration and report by the Faculty.

The Faculty may submit to Syndicate proposals relating to any matters concerning the teaching of any subject or group of subjects falling within its scope.

The tenure of Office will be regulated by the tenure in the other departments of the University.

For the present, the arrangements for intercollegiate lectures shall be within the province of the Faculties.

UNIVERSITY COMMITTEES.

The following Committees, constituted by regulation should be directly under the control of the syndicate.

1. For students' affairs including Hostel Government.
2. For the maintenance of Grounds and Buildings.
3. Budget.
4. Library and Museum.
5. Secondary Education Board.
6. Examination and Moderation Boards.
7. University Athletics.

Members of the above Committees shall hold Office only for 3 years, but would be eligible for re-appointment.

The Chairman of each Committee shall be appointed by the Syndicate and the number in each except the last should not exceed three

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THE REGISTRAR.

In a newly constituted University the Registrar will play the chief role in the matter of Organisation. He will be of the rank of a Professor in the College. His tenure of Office must be permanent. His duties refer :—

1. to keep the Office Record, the Property of the University and its seal.
2. to act as Secretary to the Syndicate and the Senate.
3. to conduct all University Correspondence, pay bills, receive payments on behalf of the Syndicate.
4. to perform any other duties that may be prescribed from time to time by the Syndicate.
5. He shall have powers to fine or suspend any member of the Office Establishment.

FINANCE.

As the proposed University is a Government Organisation, the statement of Accounts, Receipts and Expenditure shall be regulated by the standing orders of the Account Department.

EXAMINATION BOARDS.

A Board of Examiners will be appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendations of the Boards of Studies, for each subject. The number of examiners will depend on the number of candidates. The Remuneration may be awarded at fixed rates.

MODERATION BOARD.

This will consist of the Chairmen of the Examination Boards. Its function will be to scrutinise results and make recommendations to Syndicate and decide doubtful cases.

VIII. THE COLLEGIATE SYSTEM.

The proposal that students should reside within the College or University premises ought to recommend itself to any person and I am so much impressed with its value that I am strongly in favour of the residential system. As I have already remarked that the Colleges

should be central, round which the residential quarters of the students should be ranged.

Poor Students.

The most cogent reason that is urged against compulsory residence is that it entails expenses which are too heavy for the poor class of students. I am of opinion that this difficulty, real as it is, can be overcome by the Institution of Bursaries and the provision of messes suiting to their style of expenditure. There should be only two classes of messes involving a monthly expenditure of Rs.12 and Rs.6-8-0 respectively. The bursaries should be Rs.6 which will leave a small margin over the difference between the cost of Board in the Town and residence in the College. Philanthropic gentlemen ought to be invited to pay for the residence of one or two promising young men too poor to maintain themselves otherwise in the College. They may attach themselves as servitors to sons of aristocracy.

Students' Rooms.

Dining quarters ought to be detached from the residential place. The living rooms of students ought to be of three kinds. (a) rooms for four, (b) Rooms for two (c) Rooms for one.

Charges.

Room rent at these rates may be levied. Rooms of first kind Rs.3-8-0 per month, (b) rooms, Rs.3 per month and Rooms (c), Rs.1-8-0 per month.

In addition each student will pay Re 2/- towards establishment charges for which he should be supplied with (1) furniture, (consisting of a chair, table, Coat rack, and a shelf), medical attendance and Service. He should be required in addition to pay the lighting and water bills.

Co-operative Stores.

For the sake of the parents and for the sake of the son in the College, principles of thrift and economy should be practised at the Hostels, tending to keep the expenses as low down as possible consistent with health and comfort. A Co-operative store in which articles

Note. The duties of the Tutor and Preceptor will not clash with

for use of the Hostel and things commonly required by the students should be kept on sale. The store should be managed by a Committee of students. It will have considerable educative effect by training the members in business methods and the general principles of co-operation.

Medical Attendance.

Attached to the Hostel there should be a surgery with provision for 10 beds. The medical attandant must live on the spot. Among his duties must be included the inspection of food stuffs ,water supply, sanitation and other arrangements.

Games.

They must be encouraged in every possible way.Provision must be made for playing fields. They should be organised with a view to develop the College or University spirit.

Common Rooms

Social life is perhaps the strongest feature of these recommendations. Various literary and scientific societies should be organised and at least four common rooms at the rate of one per 100 students may be provided in the buildings. The students may make a small contribution of annas 4 per month for the supply of magazines,newspapers and in-door games.

The Preceptorial system .

Facilities should be created for the effective supervision of students and their discipline and for close intercourse betweenthem and the teaching staff. As has been already recommended Tutors should reside with the students. In addition, the teachinfg staff may periodically assume preceptorial functions at the rate of one teacher per every 50 students. The duties would be, in conjunction with those of the Tutors;-

1. to see the students as often as possible.2 to deal with their leave applications. 3. to supervise their attendance,conduct,health, examination results etc, 4. to submit terminal reports to the Principal.

Note. The duties of the Tutor and Preceptor will not clash with

those of the Resident Warden.

Staff Accommodation.

Accommodation for the Principals ought to be provided and the question of accommodation for the Professors and other members of the teaching staff should be also considered urgently. They should all be near or in the University area. This is financially a big question. The Principal, Professors, Tutors, Warden and Registrar should occupy their Bungalows Rent free while only a nominal rent 5% is levied from the others.

IX .NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Only students whose guardians or parents live in the University town, can obtain exemption from residence in the Hostels subject to the following considerations.

1. That the homes of the parents or gaurdians are not too far to interfere with the students' active participation in the University life and activities.

2. That the homes are in proper sanitary surroundings so that such non-resident student does not bring infection into the College Quarters.

3. That they are members of the University Societies and Clubs.

Deputy Warden.

This Officer will be one of the teaching staff of the Professors' grade. He will have free quarters and Office in his home. He will be in charge of the non-resident students and his duties relate,

1. to receive and consider applications from non-residents for admission to the University. to satisfy himself that they are living in conditions approved by the University regulations.

2. to visit them in their homes and to maintain discipline among the non-residents.

3. to take cognisance of misconduct on the part of them and take such measures as may be necessary finally making a report to the Principal.

4. to maintain a close and friendly relation with this type of

students,advise them,notice their examination results,maintain a register of progress and so forth.

Warden.

This is also an Officer of the grade of Professors;will occupy his bungalow rent-free, and is in immediate touch with the students. His duties will supplement the efforts of Tutors and Preceptors,and shall deal with the other matters also. He will be the administrative head of the University Residential Quarters.

His Office will be close to the Residential Rooms.

X.PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

This is perhaps a very important department of the University organisation. The present conditions of physique among the students is most deplorable. They require,one may venture to say, therapeutic treatment in the beginning.

Physical Education ought to constitute a separate Department, under the supervision of a Director. He should be of the grade of Professors, with a staff.

The functions of the Department should be,

1. Medical Examination testing fitness,suggesting therspeutic treatment of students before admission into the University. Systematic Records should be kept of the measurements and weights. They should be kept as a guide to training and for statistical purposes.

2. To give physical training - Both Theoretical and Practical; the former will consist of instruction in physiology and Anatomy and the latter will insist on compulsory attendance,-about three hours per week. Such Practical training should extend at least for one year

Note. Physical Exercises are systematic courses, and do not interfere with the field games.

In developing this outline Scheme, the advice of Mr.Webster,may be asked.

XI. LIBRARIES.MUSEUMS AND CLUBS.

A modern University Organisation demands the institution of Libraries of three types.

i. A University Library. ii. Seminar and Laboratory Libraries. iii. College Libraries.

University Library .

It should be more advanced,containing more expensive books,Reports transactions and so forth of Learned Societies and bodies. It should not duplicate other Libraries.

Accommodation.

Library proper.,Store Room,A Reading ROOM, A Reading R00m for Staff, A Room for periodicals,Offices for the Librarian and his staff.

Librarian.

For the present, the Registrar may be put in charge of the Library,till, a Secretary of the University Library Committee will take over the duties. He should be of the grade of the Professors.

The Seminar and Laboratory Libraries will contain works of reference relating to the courses of instruction pursued in them

The College Library will contain works of general culture and ordinary works of reference. These two will be under the management of the College Council.

Museum.

In the first instance,the Museum will start with a few art collections as has been indicated already; but there should be sides for Historical,including coins,inscriptions etc, Natural History, Archaeological,Ethnographical,Pedagogical gallaries. Industries and Economics may also be added. If a Museum is at once started, it would be under the supervision of the University.

University Clubs.

There should be,as has been already suggested,students Unions, Literary and Scientific,-for the Undergraduates and Graduates studying for the higher and professional Courses.

2. A Club for the teaching staff may be established.

3. There should be a University Athletic Association for the control of the playing fields etc, under the immediate charge of the Secretary to the University Athletics Committee. Selection of teams management of tournaments and so forth will be under his supervision.

A Club house for the teachers will be required.

Note. The University playing fields are different from the College grounds. The former may or may not be available for other than College students.

XII. FEES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The fees that a student will have to pay would be

College fees	Room Rent
University Fees	Boarding charges and accessories.
Examination fees	Club and Association fees.

The first will be determined by the Government and the University and the second by the Warden and the Secretaries of the Clubs and Associations

The total expenses of a student residing in the College premises may be roughly estimated for a month.

B.A.Class fees	Rs 6 - 0 - 0 (about)
Room Rent	1 - 8 - 0
Boarding charges	12 - 0 - 0
Sundries	5 - 0 - 0
Club & Associations, Library fees	5 - 0 - 0
Personal & Tuition fees	5 - 0 - 0
Total	Rs 34 - 8 - 0

This is certainly high for a parent of fairly average means and if he has to maintain two or three sons at the University, it will nearly break his bark. But it is hoped as the University develops, the cost of life, will appreciably go down.

The rates of examination fees have already been indicated.

Registration Fees.

Graduates of the Mysore University desiring to register their names for purposes of voting and for qualifying for election will pay

a fee of Rs.10/-. Other graduates seeking similar franchise, will pay a sum of Rs.10/- within three months after the inaugeration of the proposed University.

Examiner's Fees

It is best that they are fixed for the several examinations and the following scale is suggested.

M.A. or M.Sc Thesis	Rs.50 per each Examiner.	
B.A. or B.Sc Examination	Rs.70 per each examiner per each paper.	
B.A. or B.Sc. Pass	Rs.150 per each examiner per each paper.	
Preparatory Examination	Rs.170	Ditto.
Matriculation Examination	Rs.200	Ditto.
B.T.Degree Examination	Rs.100	Ditto

In addition, each examiner for the practical examination in the Science subjects of all grades will get Rs.5/- per each Candidate. For the B.T.Degree Practical Examination Rs.10/- will be paid to each Examiner for each candidate.

For Oral Examination in the B.T.Degree and Science subject of all grades, each Examiner will get Rs.2 per each candidate.

It must be pointed out,that even at this rate, the total remunerationand expenditure on Examination may exceed the total receipts.

Scholarships.

It is suggested that Government may be pleased to award certain Scholarships tenable in the various grades of instruction in the University.In awarding the following principles may be borne in mind.

1. Poor but promising.
2. Class interests of certain sections of the Community- Mahomedans,and Back-ward classes.

In all cases,the award must be made to depend on recommendations of the College authorities and the power of award must be vested in the Syndicate.

The following classes of Scholarships are recommended:-

1. District Scholarships.

2. Poor Scholarships.

3. Proficiency Scholarships.

and they may be distributed as follows:-

District Scholarships			
Bamgalore	Preparatory Class	3 each	Rs.5-0-0
	1st year course	3 each	Rs.6-0-0
	2nd " "	3 each	Rs.6-8-0
	3rd " "	3 each	Rs.7-0-0
Mysore	Same as above.		
Tumkur	"		
Shimoga	"		
	Total of District Scholarships	48	Rs. 322-0-0
	The other species of Scholarships may be of the same number of equal value	96	Rs. 644-0-0
	Total No.	144	Rs. 966-0-0

For an aggregate student population of about 700- on the rough estimate- this number cannot be deemed very high. The same number may be distributed further in the following manner 1/3 to Hindus, 1/3 to Mahomedans, 1/3 to Backward classes.

The proportion is very high- a great matter of concession- in the case of the latter two sections, considering how the total number of students of these sections compare with that of the other. But this encouragement may be perhaps necessary.

Prizes

An annual sum of Rs.200/- may be alloted for the award of prizes to the distinguished graduates of the year.

The founding of a research Scholarship is obviated in the scheme by the Institution of the Tutorial system, the members of whose Organisation are charged with the task of research work in the University Library.

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Any student showing particular aptitude for this species of work give may be specially treated.

ollowing

XIII. SITES AND BUILDINGS.

The site as has been already indicated, should be a little aloof from the detracting elements of Town life and possess capacity for extension as the proposed University is a growing organisation and numerous Colleges and their Accessories have to grow up in the future. Too much care can not be exercised in the matter of selection of a ty suitable site. After considerable thought and personal inspection I have come to the conclusion that there are only two grounds which can perhaps answer the University demands. They are

Portion of ground about 250 Acres on the side marked X, plus the area aff enclosed by the roads indicated below. Club.

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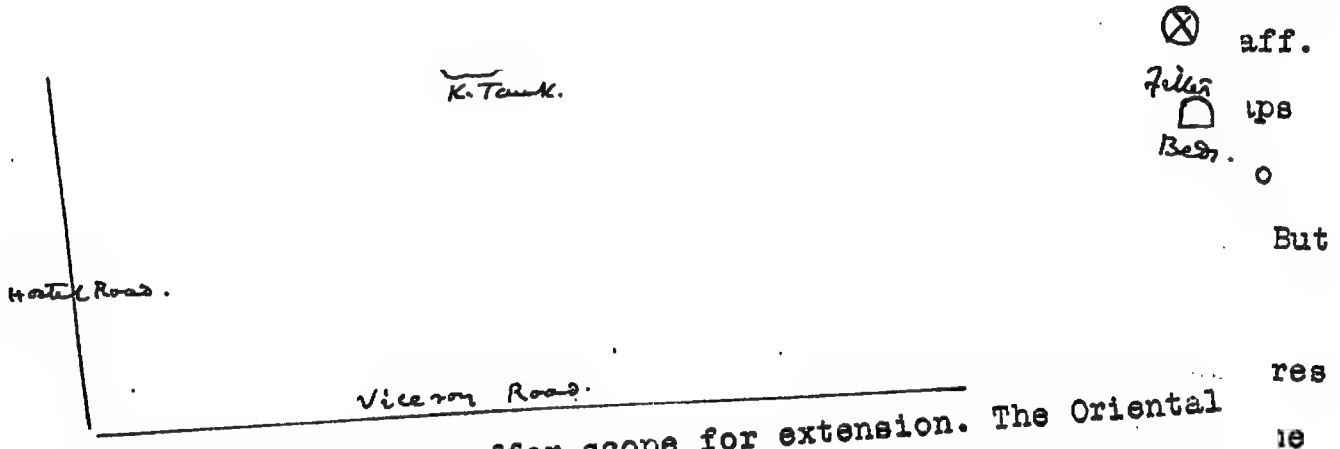

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The tracts marked X or & offer scope for extension. The Oriental Library will remain and will have to be under the Government of the University.

Till separate buildings are found, the Public Offices may also remain.

The houses on the Elwal Road, except the Dewan's Residence may have to be acquired and put in better shape for use of Professors.

The European Guests' Quarters, included in this belt will have to become the University Property.

A beginning may be made by locating for the nonce the University Offices in any suitable building now vacant.

But the University must have in view the formation of a system

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of buildings by which it can co-operate the activities and give guidance to control the entire life of the Institution.

The University buildings will ultimately comprise the following

I. University Offices.

Convocation Hall for Examination and Ceremonial purposes.

Registrar's Office and Rooms.

Vice Chancellor's Rooms.

Senate, Syndicate Rooms and two Lecture Halls for University Readers.

Laboratories and Class Rooms for the Honours Course.

Research Rooms and Professors Rooms, Library and Museum.

II. Colleges. Hostels for students. Quarters for the teaching staff Offices of the several Secretaries to the Committees. University Club. A covered gymansium. The preparation of playing fields and Pavilions A Dispensary and a Sick Ward. A Post Office, Co-Operative Stores, and a Police Station. Tennis Courts (6). Houses for the subordinate staff.

Practically this will be a colony in itself and as such perhaps the Drainage, Water supply, and lighting will have to be taken into account. An exact estimate is not possible for the various items. But a very rough calculation is possible.

The Establishment of Preparatory Classes in at least four centres will be a charge to be reckoned with, besides money required for the equipment of certain branches of studies to be started (in the 1st Grade College). Only the broadest outlines are indicated in the scheme in regard to the plans. Expert opinion in regard to plans (and) building designs, will have to be obtained before the Scheme can be put through; at the same time regard must be had to the nature of site, for the drainage, water supply and Electric Lighting ought to be important considerations thereof.

XIV. FINANCE.

The practicability of the University Scheme or other wise must ultimately depend upon the available finance. It is by no means difficult to construct a system, ideal in all aspects, which is entirely prohibitive. But in drawing up the foregoing recommendation, the

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question of finance was steadily kept in view. I consider the Scheme Practicable. The statement is presented under different items, and those which are marked X are urgent and others may be developed in the course of another five years.

A. GRANTS TO TWO COLLEGES.	X	Rs.	10,000
to open new studies including staff,			
1. Philosophy.			
2. Vernaculars & Classics			
3 Botany			
4 Zoology.			
B. BUILDINGS, STAFF, EQUIPMENT OF THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE	X	Rs	3,50,000
C. LAND AND BUILDING ACQUISITION.	Portion X	Rs.	8,00,000
D. RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS.	Portion X.	Rs.	7,50,000
1. Teaching Staff.			
2. Subordinate Staff.			
3. Menial Staff			
4. Students			
E. UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS	Portion X.	Rs.	10,00,000
including Research Laboratory			
equipment Offices and so forth.			
F. SALARIES AND OFFICE EXTABLISHMENT	Portion X	Rs	3,50,000
Professors' Salaries.			
Registrar's Office			
Warden's Office			
Office of the Director of Physical Education			
Dispensary & Staff			
Miscellaneous Subordinate Establishment			
Menial Establishment			
Contingencies for the various departments.			
Printing charges.			
G. DRAINAGE, WATER WORKS, LIGHTING.		Rs.	3,00,000.

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H. OTHER UNFORESEEN ITEMS. Rs. 1,50,000

Total Rs. 37,10,000.

I. COST OF II GRADE COLLEGES. × Rs. 15,000

Grand Total Rs. 37,25,000.

The immediate charges will not exceed perhaps Rs.10,00,000 and if annually a contribution of Rs.4,00,000 and 10,000 towards capital and recurring expenditure respectively, the ideal is within a measurable distance of realisation. The increase in the recurring charges under the various times at the completion stage will be about Rs.10,0,000, a contingent which the Government will be called upon to meet at the end of another decade. As there are signs of material prosperity on all sides, this amount is not expected to be felt as a burden on the State Charges. It is not possible to calculate the receipts under the fee income and Examination fees. Probably the latter,on condition a Matriculation Examination is held, would suffice to defray the expenses under Examinations. The former wont be much, it will bear a negligible ratio to the expenses that Government will have to incur.

XV. COURSES OF STUDIES.

General. As the B.A, and B.Sc Courses are spread over three years, the idea of gradual development should be borne in mind in preparing syllabuses of studies.

The Preparatory Course having been limited to one year under the Scheme, the studies ought to be simple as leading up to the Graduate subjects. To some extent the University of Madras satisfies these Principles and I should suggest the adoption of the syllabuses of the various courses of that University, in preference to others, with modifications wherever our Professors may deem necessary.

Urgent

145 33

Bangalore

3566

3rd December 1915

Dear Sir,

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly let me have for reference by the Dewan an up to date list showing the number of Professors, Assistant Professors, Lecturers, Teachers, etc., with particulars regarding their names and pay in the marginally noted Institutions.

1. Central College, Bangalore.
2. The Maharaja's College, Mysore.
3. The Maharani's College, Mysore.
4. The Teachers' College, Mysore.

Very sorry to trouble you in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/ S. Srinivasaraya.

V. Subrahmanya Iyer Esq., B.A.,

Bangalore.

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D. O. 750
(enclosure 1 file)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF EDUCATION
IN MYSORE,

Bangalore, 3rd December 1915.

Dear Sir,

Your D.O. No.3566 of this date. I herein enclose statement schedules of information, regarding the four Colleges. They are corrected up to date.

I trust they will meet with your approval.

Yours sincerely,
N. Subbarayappa

To

S. Hiriyannaiya, Esq., B.A., B.L.
Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Detailed Statement of the Establishments of Colleges and High Schools, as they stood on 1st July 1915.

No.	Government Orders creating post	Present incumbent. Date of — First appointment	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay	Name of post	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible)	Name of incumbent	Examination passed with date	Race or caste	Pay of post Minimum	Pay of post Maximum	Pay of present incumbent	Whether life insured	Remarks
1					CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE.									Contingent allowance Rs. 1,320 a year.
		14 Mar 90	23 April 08	23 April 08	Principal ...	24 Aug 61	Mr. J. G. Tait ...	M. A. 90 (Cantab).	European ...	700	1000	1000 +200		Personal allowance from 23rd April 1908.
		28 Nov 08	28 Nov 08	1 Dec 14	Professor of Physics	2 July 80	Mr. E. P. Metcalfe ...	B. Sc. 01 (London).	Do ...	500	1000	800		
		26 Sept 10	26 Sept 10	1 Oct 14	Professor of Chemistry.	8 July 85	Mr. F. L. Usher ...	B. Sc. 06 (London).	Do ...	500	1000	700		On probation for 5 years.
	(1)	19 Oct 14	19 Oct 14	...	Professor of English.	26 May 90	Mr. E. G. Mc Alpine ...	M. A. ...	Do ...	500	1000	500		Do 3 years.
		13 April 95	19 May 09	18 Feb 08	Professor of Geology.	15 April 63	Mr. V. S. Sambasiva Iyer ...	B. Sc. 88 L. C. E.	Brahmin ..	400	700	700	Insured	
		29 Oct 04	29 Oct 08	1 Nov 13	Professor of English	15 Aug 79	Mr. F. R. Sell ...	M. A. (Oxon) 1909.	European ...	400	700	700 +50	Do	Logic allowance from 1st July 1915.
		16 Jan 89	1 July 11	1 July 14	Professor of Mathematics.	8 Oct 70	Mr. M. T. Naraniengar ...	M. A. 95 M & N. P.	Brahmin ...	400	700	700	Do	
		...	...	...	Professor of Natural Science.	...	Vacant ..	...	...	400	700	...		

(1) G. O. No. 1257-8.—Edu, 426-11-2, dated 8-8-12.

Encl to 38

Detailed Statement of the Establishments of Colleges and High Schools, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Government Orders creating post	Present incumbent. Date of— First appointment	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay	Name of post	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible)	Name of incumbent	Examination passed with date	Race or caste	Pay of post Minimum	Pay of post Maximum	Pay of present incumbent	Whether life insured	Remarks
		8 Oct 88	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 14	Asst. Prof. of Chemistry.	2 Oct 65	Mr. C. M. Vijayaraghavachar.	B. A. 88 Kan. & Physics.	Brahmin ...	...	..	350	Insured	
		26 July 92	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 14	Asst. Prof. of Physics	10 Feb 72	„ B. Venkatanaranappa	M. A. 05 Science II A	Do ...	...	...	550	Do	
		12 Aug 01	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 15	Do ...	15 June 79	„ B. Venkatesachar ...	M. A. 00 Science II A	Do ...	200	300	280	Do	
		1 Nov 91	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 15	Asst. Professor ...	15 April 67	„ M. T. Narasimha Iyengar.	B. A. 92 San M. & N. P.	Do ...	200	300	240	Do	
		20 Feb 09	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 15	Asst. Pro. of Botany and Zoology.	30 Aug 82	„ C. R. Narayana Rao... „ K. Karunakaran Nayar, M.A., ag.	M. A. L. T.	Do ...	200	300	220	Do	On other duty as ag Principal, Training College Mysore.
		11 April 05	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 15	Asst Prof. of Maths.	8 June 80	„ B. K. Srinivasiengar ...	M. A. Physics B. A. Physics & M. & N. P.	Do ...	200	300	220	Do	Supernumerary in grade Rs. 200-20-300.
		4 June 08	1 July 14	1 July 14	Asst. Prof. of Chemistry.	15 June 84	„ M. G. Srinivasa Rao „ C. Srikantaiya, B.A., ag	M. A. 13 .. Science II B	Do ...	...	...	175		On probation for two years, (Deputed to America on a foreign Scholarship.)
		3 Sept 09	1 July 14	1 July 14	Asst. Prof. of Physics	29 June 88	„ A. Venkata Rao Telang	M. A. 13 ..	Do ...	...	...	175	Insured	
		...	...	...	Asst. Prof. of History	...	~~Vacant~~ Mr. Srinarasimhaiya	M. A. L. T.	Do	...	...	175		
		...	...	...	Demonstrator in Physics.	...	Vacant	...	...	...	...	150		
		10 June 13	21 July 14	21 July 14	Do ...	4 Nov 88	Mr. C. Seshachar ...	B. A. ...	Brahmin ...	...	...	70		On probation. Against the vacancy of Rs. 150.
		14 Mar 10	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 14	Demonstrator in Botany.	15 July 87	„ M. A. Sampathkumaran	B. A 09, Kan. & Botany.	Do ...	...	...	150		on leave (Mr. Kadamba Rao in grade 75-10-125)
		21 Sept 11	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 15	Demonstrator in Geology.	23 Feb 85	„ L. Subba Rao ..	B. A. ...	Do ...	75	125	115	Insured.	
		14 Oct 11	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 15	Demonstrator in Mathematics.	1 Aug 86	„ V. Gopalaswami Iyengar.	M. A. 15 ...	Do ...	75	125	115 + 15	Do	Allowance for Tamil composition work.

(for the fair for 1916-17.)

	—	—	—	Assistant (History)		Vacant				75	125	—		
	24 July 12	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 15	Domonstrator in Zoology	1 Aug 91	Mr. K. Karunakaran Nayar	M. A. 13 ...	Nayar ...	75	125	115		On other duty as ag. Asst. professor of Zoology.
	20 Jan 15	20 Jan 15	...	Do ag. ...	7 May 93	„ L. S. Raju ...	B. A. (Hon)	Brahmin ...	75	125	75		Temporary for one year.
	1 July 13	1 Jan 14	1 July 15	Demonstrator in Chemistry.	April 92	„ C. Srikantaiya ...	B. A. ...	Do ...	75	125	85		On other duty as ag. Asst. Professor of Chemistry).
						„ B. Sanjiva Rau, B.A. ag. on Rs. 70 from 28th June 15.							
	2 June 00	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 14	Tutor in English ...	Dec 78	„ K. T. Sudarsana Iyengr	B. A. ..	Do ...	50	70	80 in grade 50-$\frac{1}{2}$-100	Insured	Temporary. (Permitted to continue in old grade 50-$\frac{1}{2}$-100 *Sub-pro tem*, in grade 75-10-125 from 1st Jan. 1914). Actually gets 85.
(3)	28 June 15	28 June 15	...	Temporary Demonstrator in Physics.	4 Aug 93	„ V. Narahari Rau ...	B. A. (Hon).	Do ...	...	...	70		Temporary for 2 years. (Since resigned Mr. K. Parthasarathi Rao Acting on Rs 57/-)
(3)	16 June 13	...	1 Dec 14	Do in Chemistry.	28 Mar 91	„ M. Sesha Iyengar ...	B. A. ...	Do ...	...	...	70		Do
(3)	31 Aug 14	31 Aug 14	...	Do in Zoology ...	...	„ A. Subba Rau ...	B. A. ...	Do ...	..	.	70		Do
	...	...	...	Warden, Central College Hostel.	...	„ A. Subba Rau ...	B. A. ...	Do ...	...	...	50		+Free quarters.
	13 July 95	13 July 95	1 Feb 05	Kannada Pandit ...	5 May 56	„ G. V. Krishnachar ...	Madras U.C. S. 79.	Do ...	45	60	60 +20	Insured	Personal allowance.
	11 Aug 03	8 Aug 14	8 Aug 14	Hindustani Munshi.	12 July 81	P. Khader Hussain ...	B. A. Persian branch 03.)	Mahomedan	30	45	39 +1	Do	
	7 Oct 95	7 Oct 95	24 June 11	Telugu Pandit ...	19 June 68	L. Srinivasachar ...	...	Brahmin ...	30	45	45 +20	Do	+Personal allowance.
(1)	16 June 11	16 June 11	...	Mechanic ...	1 May 75	Mr. Sheik Ahamed ...	...	Mahomedan	...	...	50		
	15 June 94	15 June 94	1 July 11	Gymnastic Instructor	1 July 73	T. Srinivasalu Naidu ...	Madras Teachers Cert. Exam.	Naidu ...	...	..	20 +10	Insured.	+Rs. 10 personal allowance.
	4 Mar 04	4 Nov 06	1 July 09	Clerk ...	21 Aug 79	K. Narasinga Rao ...	Matric 00...	Brahmin ...	...	..	40	Do	
	18 Sept 96	2 July 09	2 July 09	Librarian ...	15 Dec 75	C. Srinivasiengar ...	F. A. 95 ...	Do ...	...	...	30	Do	On other duty in P. W. D.
	1 July 01	1 Feb 14	1 Feb 14	Do acting ...	5 Aug 76	H. R Venkatanaranaiengar	Matric 91...	Do ...	...	...	...	Do	Ag. for Sreenivasiengar.
	20 May 14	20 May 14	...	Second Clerk ...	16 Nov 89	T. K. Chaluvaraya Pillay	L. S. & Book-keeping	Hindu ...	...	...	25		Temporary.

(1) G. O. No. 2732—Edn. 321-10-3, dated 26-5-11. (3) G. O. 2166-7—Edn. 12-14-23 of 27th August 1914.

Detailed Statement of the Establishments of Colleges and High Schools, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Government Order creating post	Present incumbent. Date of— First appointment	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay	Name of post	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible)	Name of incumbent	Examination passed with date	Caste	Pay of post Minimum	Pay of post Maximum	Pay of present incumbent	Whether life insured	Remarks
	.	16 Jan 07	1 July 13	1 July 15	Store-keeper, Chemistry Department.	1 July 77	C. M. Thungavelu Mudaliar	.....	Mudaliar...	30	40	34	Insured	Temporary.
	(2)	2 July 13	2 July 13	...	Carpenter ...	1 July 84	P. Nanjundappa ...	.....	Vakkaliga...	...	...	30		Do
		1 Sept 93	1 July 06	1 July 07	Printer ...	20 Nov 67	B. Siddalingappa ...	.....	Devanga ...	15	20	20	Do	
		1 July 07	1 Sept 13	1 Sept 14	Store-keeper, Physics Department.	1 July 68	W. Muniswamy ...	.....	Holeya ...	12	20	16		
		30 Oct 09	1 June 12	1 Sept 14	Taxidermist ..	1 July 61	Marie ...	.....	Hindu ...	12	16	14		
		12 Dec 08	1 Sept 13	1 Feb 14	Phy. Laboratory attendant.	15 Oct 82	N. C. Daniel ...	.....	Christian...	8	18	11		
		14 Dec 02	1 Sept 13	1 Sept 14	Chem. Laboratory attendant.	1 July 92	Mylari ...	.....	Kuruba ...	8	15	10		
		28 Oct 05	1 Sept 13	1 Feb 14	Chem. Laboratory Attendant.	1 July 87	B. Ramaiya ...	.....	Devanga ...	8	18	10		
		1 Mar 07	1 Sept 13	1 Sept 14	Do ...	1 July 89	S. Ramaiya ...	.....	Devanga ...	12	20	13		
		25 July 14	25 July 14	...	Phys. do ...	1 July 92	P. T. Sitarama Pillai ...	.....	Pillai ..	8	15	8		Acting.
		22 July 14	1 Jan 15	1 Jan 15	Do ...	1 July 89	Abdul Wahab ..	.....	Mahomedan.	8	12	8		Do
		1 April 97	1 May 15	....	Dafadar ...	1 July 75	Munigangappa ...	.....	Gollar ...	...	...	10		
		22 Jan 15	1 May 15	1 May 15	Principal's house peon.	1 July 94	Muniswami ..	.....	Kuruba ...	...	...	9		

(2) G. O. No. 10207-8—Edn. 162-12, dated 24-6-13.

	1 April 10	1 June 12	1 Sept 14	Library Attendant ...	1 July 90	V. Seetharamaiya	✓ ...	.....	Gollar ..	8	12	10		On other duty as temporary Zoology attendant.
	13 May 13	13 May 13	...	Botany and Zoology	1 July 88	Aiah	✓ ...	. ...	Tigala ...	...	...	8		
	22 July 14	1 Sept 14	1 Sept 14	peon Do (Acting)	1 July 94	Muniswami	...	.....	Do ...	...	...	...		
	11 April 05	1 June 12	1 June 12	Class peon ...	1 July 80	Andy	✓ ...	.....	Do ...	...	...	8		
	29 Mar 09	1 June 12	1 June 12	Geology peon ...	1 July 79	Obalappa	✓ ...	.....	Christian ...	...	...	8		
	18 Mar 12	1 Sept 12	1 Sept 12	1st Gardener ...	1 July 73	Kullappa	✓ ...	.....	Tigala ...	...	...	8		
	5 Jan 13	5 Jan 13	...	2nd do ...	1 July 88	Muniswami	✓ ...	.....	Do ..	...	...	7		
	16 April 00	16 April 00	1 Sept 13	Brahmin waterman	1 July 48	K. Samiah	✓ ...	.....	Brahmin ...	...	...	5½		
	1 Dec 98	1 June 12	1 June 12	Scavenger ...	1 July 69	Hanumanthappa	✓ ...	.....	Holeya ...	..	...	7		
	25 Nov 13	25 Nov 13	...	Sweeper ...	1 July 89	Arasappa	✓ ...	.....	Vokkaliga.	...	..	7		
	22 July 14	22 July 14	...	Temporay Chemistry Laboratory attendant.	1 July 91	Ranga	✓ ...	.....	Do ...	...	...	9		
	13 May 13	1 Sept 14	1 Sept 14	Temporary Zoology attendant	1 July 88	Appiah	✓ ...	.....	Tigala ...	...	...	9		
	...	...	...	Temporary Physics Laboratory attendant.	...	Vacant (Channappa)	...	.....	...	...	...	9		
				MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, MYSORE.										Contingent allowance Rs. 400 a year.
*	13 Feb 94	5 July 10	1 Feb 04	Principal ...	23 April 56	Mr. T. Denham	✓ ...	M. A. (Oxon)	European ...	700	1000	1000 + 200		Personal allowance from 5-7-10.
1	27 Jan 15	27 Jan 15	...	Prof. of English ...	12 Sept 86	Mr. A. B. Mackintosh	✓ ...	M. A. 1910 & B. A. (Oxen) 12.	European ...	500	1000	500		On probation for 3 years.
2	23 Nov 08	1 Aug 10	1 Oct 12	Do ...	15 Dec 80	Mr. C. R. Reddy	✓ ...	M. A. Cantab.	Reddy ...	400	700	700	Insured	

* G. O. No. C. 296—99 of 7-2-94 allows Mr. Denham to add three years' service.

Detailed Statement of the Establishments of Colleges and High Schools, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Government Orders creating post	Present incumbent. Date of— First appointment	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay	Name of post	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible)	Name of incumbent	Degree or Examination passed with date	Caste	Pay of post Minimum	Pay of post Maximum	Pay of present incumbent	Whether life insured	Remarks
	5	5 April 10	5 April 10	1 May 15	Prof. of Hist & Eng.	14 Mar 85	Mr. N. S. Subba Rao ...	M. A. (Cantab.)	Brahmin ...	400	700	650	Insured	
		6 Oct 91	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 14	Asst. Prof. of Sanskrit.	7 May 71	Mr M. Hiriyanna ...	M.A. 00 Sans. & L. T. 96	Do ...	..	...	350	Do	
		15 Jan 09	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 14	Asst Prof. of English	3 Jan 84	Mr. B. M. Srikantaiya ...	M. A. 07, Eng. B. L. 06.	Do ...	200	300	300	Do	
	4	...	...	...	Additional Asst. Prof. of Hist.	...	Vacant ...	.....	...	~~200~~	~~300~~	...		This provision was absorbed by giving promotion to Mr. B. K. Srinivasacharya
		24 Sept 91	1 Jan 14	1 Jan 15	Asst. Prof. of History.	17 June 69	Mr. B. Subba Rao ...	B. A. 91 Kan. His.	Brahmin ...	200	300	240	Do	
		10 July 13	18 July 14	18 July 14	Additional Asst. Prof. of English.	6 June 84	Mr. P. S. Annaji Rau ...	M. A. Eng. 13 & B. L. 12.	Do ...	...	...	175		Temporary.
		~~10 Jan 07~~	~~18 July 14~~	~~18 July 14~~	Lecturer in History ...	~~6 July 82~~	~~Mr. K. Srinivasasimhaiya~~ Sri. S.V. Krishnaswami Iyengar	M. A. His. 14 B. L. 1907.	Do ...	...	...	~~150~~ 175	~~Do~~	
		16 Jan 06	20 Aug 14	1 Jan 14	Asst. Master (Additional).	5 July 79	Mr. D. Srinivasachar ...	M. A. 1905 Sans.	Do ...	75	125	125	Do	Sub protem 150 Rs.
		3 Aug 14	3 Aug 14	...	Lecturer ... (in History)	27 Sept 89	Mr. M. A. Naraina Iyengar	M. A. 1914 Hist. B. L. 1913.	Do ...	75	125	125	Do	
		3 Jan 01	7 July 13	10 July 14	Additional Asst. Master.	18 Jan 79	Mr. C. Krishna Rao ...	B. A. 00 Tamil M. & N. P.	Do ...	50	70	50 +30	Do	Temporary Logic allowance.
		1 July 15	1 July 15	...	Tutor ...	23 June 91	Mr. H. Krishna Rao ...	B. A. 12 Sans. & Hist.	Do ...	...	..	50		Temporary.
					Graduate Teacher for teaching Urdu & Persian Translation		Mr. C. Peer Sahib Mujawar B.A.			75	125	75		Temporary for 3 years.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

20 June 93	28 Nov 14	1 Jan 15	Head Master ...	26 Oct 67	Mr. D. Venkataramayya ...	B. A. 1891 Kan. & Hist. L. T. 1896.	Do ...	200	300	260	Insured	
19 April 88	14 June 90	1 Dec 10	Asst. Master ...	11 April 66	Mr. A. Venkatesiah ...	B. A. 1888 Kan. & Physics	Do ...	...	...	150	Do	Permitted to continue in old grade 100-10-210. actually draws 210.
~~10 April 96~~	~~5 July 96~~	~~31 Oct 14~~	Do ...	~~3 Sept 71~~	~~Mr. S. Rama Rao~~ ... Mr. V. Lakshmipathaiya BA	~~B. A. 1896~~ Sans. & Math	~~Do~~ ...	...	...	~~150~~ 250	Do	Do do actually draws 210 from 31-10-14. (Since transferred) in grade 100-10-210.
17 April 02	10 May 06	1 Jan 15	Do ...	13 Mar 74	Mr. K. Krishna Rao ... Mr. P H Srinivasa Rao, M.A ag. on Rs. 50. (Rs 150 Sub-protem)	B. A, 05 Kan. & Hist. L. T. 09.	Do ...	75	125	115	Do	On other duty as Special Officer in the office of the Inspector General Education.
6 July 06	6 July 06	1 Jan 15	Do ...	25 Oct 83	Mr. C. Ramanuja Iyengar...	B. A. 06 Sans. & Hist. & L. T, 12.	Do ...	50	70	70 in grade 50-1½-100	Do	Permitted to continue in the old grade Sub protem 85 in grade 75-10-125.
~~5 Dec 99~~	~~5 Aug 13~~	~~1 Jan 15~~	Do ...	~~13 Mar~~ 75	~~Mr. S Krishna Rao~~ ... Mr. R. Krishna Iyengar (Sub-Protem 50)	B. A 96 Kan. & Physics	Do ...	~~50~~ 75	~~70~~ 125	~~65~~ 125	Do	Sub protem 85 in grade ~~75-10-125~~ Rs 150. (Since transferred to Chitaldrug)
15 Feb 01	15 Aug 13	1 May 10	Addnl. do ...	8 Jan 73	Mr. A. Krishnappa ...	B. A. 95 Kan. & Chem. & F. L. 99.	Do ...	30	50	50	Do	Temporary.
15 Feb 06	20 Jan 00	1 Feb 14	Asst. Master ...	9 May 77	Mr. M. Subbayya ... Mr. Palanji Edalji Gokhale in 4 Rs Rs. 0 in grade 50-4-70	B. A. 04 Sans. & Logic.	Do ...	50	70	70 in grade 50-10-100	Insured	Permitted to continue in the old grade 50-10-100 Sub protem 85 in grade 75-10-125 on Sheriff duty

1. G. O. No. 663-4—Edn. 14-09-2, dated 9-7-09.
2. G. O. No. 825.—Edn. 38-10-1, dated 25-7-10.
3. G. O. No. 8818 20—Edn. 260-09-2, dated 2 4-10.
4. G. O. No. 6678-9—Edn. 188-13-2, dated 6-1-14.

Detailed Statement of the Establishments of Colleges and High Schools, etc.—contd.

No.	Government Orders creating post	Present incumbent. Date of— First appointment	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay	Name of post	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible)	Name of incumbent	Degree or Examination passed with date	Caste	Pay of post Minimum	Pay of post Maximum	Pay of present incumbnet	Whether life insured	Remarks
		~~1 Nov 12~~	~~3 Sept 14~~	~~20 Jan 14~~	~~Asst. Master ...~~	~~30 Mar 88~~	~~Mr. D. Mahabala Rao ...~~	~~B. A. Kan. & Math.~~	~~Brahmin ...~~	...	...	~~50~~	~~Insured~~	~~Acting.~~
		25 Jan 12	4 Sept 12	4 Sept 12	Do ...	8 April 88	Mr. H. Nagappa ...	B. A. 11 Kan. & Hist.	Do ..	~~50~~	~~70~~	50	...	Temporary (deputed for Sloyd Training).
							~~Mr. M. Sridhara Murti doing duty here.~~							
					Drawing Master ...		~~Vacant~~ Srinivasa Rao G. Jangalol ...			30	40	30		
		The following Pandits and Munshis work both in the College and High School Departments.												
		21 June 89	21 June 19	1 Sept 01	Kannada Pandit ...	5 Sept 52	Mr. M. Karibasappa ...	...	Lingayet ..	45	60	60 +20	...	Personal allowance from 1st Feb 1905.
		1 June 99	1 June 99	1 June 02	Sanskrit Pandit ...	15 Feb 56	Mr. M. Rama Sastri ...	Sahitya	Brahmin ..	45	60	60 +20	Insured.	Personal allowance from 1st June 05.
		14 Nov 78	1 Oct 84	7 Dec 14	Hindustani Munshi	May 61	Sultan Mahomed Khan ...	...	Mahomedan	45	60	51	Do	
		30 Jan 95	30 Jan 95	14 April 15	Asst. Kannada and Sans. Pandit.	13 June 66	K. Varadachar ...	Sahitya 94 & Kan. Pandits' Examination.	Brahmin ...	30	45	36	Do	
		27 Mar 97	21 Aug 13	11 Nov 04	Additional Hindi and Persian Munshi.	5 June 74	M. Syed Dastagir ...	..	Mahomedan	...	...	25	Insured	Temporary.
		2 July 12	2 July 12	2 July 14	Telugu Pandit ...	24 Jan 93	R. Anantakrishna Sarma ...	...	Brahmin ...	20	30	24		Retained for 2 years from 1st July 1914.

	15 Feb 97	15 Feb 97	1 July 11	Gymnastic Instructor	25 Jan 73	P. Murugesam Pillai ...	...	N. Christian.	...	...	20	Insured	+Rs 10 personal allowance
	9 Jan 05	5 June 12	5 June 14	Clerk (College Dept.)	30 Oct 81	S. Bhima Rao ...	F. A. 02 ...	Brahmin ...	30	40	35	Do	
	25 June 09	5 June 12	...	Librarian Do ...	26 July 89	V. Sethu Rao ...	Matric 08 ...	Do ...	...	...	30	Do	
	1 July 12	1 July 12	...	Second Clerk College Department.	24 Jan 88	A. Venkataramaiya ... M. Raghupati Rao acting on Rs. 20.	Matric 11 ...	Do ...	...	...	20	Do	On leave.
1	5 Mar 13	1 July 13	...	High School writer	17 Dec 84	N. Rama Rao ...	L. S. & Failed Matric book-keeping, Ele.	Do ...	...	...	20	Do	
	24 Feb 11	14 July 14	14 July 14	Librarian for the High School Dept.	8 Mar 87	N. Venkoba Rao ...	E. L. S. and Matric course.	Do ...	...	...	20		
	1 Nov 07	6 Jan 15	...	Laboratory Attendant	1889	Srinivasa ...	...	Telugu Banajiga.	...	...	10		On probation. The menial staff work both in the College and High School Departments
	20 July 11	20 July 11	...	Brahmin waterman...	17 April 87	Narayanachar ...	...	Brahmin ...	..	...	7½		
	12 Feb 93	1 May 15	1 May 15	Peon ...	1869	Malinga ...	...	Sudra ...	...	...	9		
	18 Mar 95	1 Nov 07	...	Do ...	10 April 77	Dasi ...	...	Do ..	..	...	8		
	4 Jan 02	10 Nov 05	...	Do ...	1877	Nanjunda ...	...	Gangadikar.	...	...	7		
	10 Nov 05	1 Nov 07	1 Nov 07	Do ...	1876	Ranga Raju ...	...	Kshatriya ...	...	...	7		
	23 Sept 13	23 Sept 13	1 July 14	Do ...	1894	Kariya Chikka acting on Rs. 6. ...	...	Golla ...	...	...	6		On other duty.
	1 Nov 07	22 Aug 10	Do ...	Do ...	1889	Srinivasa Kariya ag. ...	...	Telugu Banagiga.	...	...	7		On other duty.
	10 June 97	Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	1870	Krishnaiya Boralinga ag., on Rs. 7. ...	..	Sudra ...	...	...	7		On leave.
	6 Aug 04	8 Aug 13	8 Aug 13	Do ...	6 Aug 76	Cennamakka ...	...	Kuruba ...	...	...	8		
	7 Dec 14	1 June 15	1 June 15	Do ...	1896	Linga ...	...	Vokkaliga	...	...	6		
	1 Feb 08	1 Mar 13	1 July 14	Gardener ...	1868	Chami ...	...	Holeya ...	...	...	6		
	1 Mar 96	1 July 14	Do ..	1st sweeper ...	1851	Khaderbi ...	...	Mahomedan	...	...	5		
	1 Nov 93	1 Nov 93	...	2nd sweeper ...	1832	Dadu ...	...	Do ...	...	...	6		

(1) G. O. No. 9281-2—Edn. 167-12-8 of 22-5-13.

Temporary additional Pen — Linga. Chikka —

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7.

~~3 Feb 15~~	3 Feb 15	...	Kavya Teacher ...	15 Dec 91	B. S. Ramaswami ...	...	Brahmin ...	...	...	10		Acting.
28 Jan 02	~~2 April 06~~	2 April 06	Rig Veda Teacher ...	1871	Pandit T. Subba Bhatta ...	...	~~Do~~ ...	..	...	10	Insured	
18 Aug 09	18 Aug 09	...	Prayoga Teacher ...	1863	Venkatachalavadhani ...	...	Do ...	...	...	10		
11 July 01	2 April 06	2 April 06	Yujur Veda Teacher	4 Sept 75	Srinivasa Varadachar ...	...	Do ..	...	...	10	Do	
7 Oct 14	7 Oct 14	...	Additional Teacher (English.)	1885	Narayana Sastr ...	Matric and Vidwat Ex. in Sahitya.	Do ...	...	...	20	Do	
8 Mar 01	5 Aug 11	5 Aug 11	Anglo-Sanskrit Teacher.	20 June 81	D. Subramaniyaiya ...	U. S. & T. C., Kindergarten Training.	Do ...	...	...	18	Do	
1 Feb 15	1 Feb 15	...	Asst. Teacher ...	29 July 93	Giriyappa ...	...	Do ...	...	...	15		Acting.
11 Feb 01	2 April 06	2 April 06	Clerk and Librarian	1880	N. Guru Rao ...	...	Do ...	...	...	12		
1 June 03	1 Jan 10	1 Jan 10	Peon ...	1886	Jettojee ..	...	Mahratta ..	...	...	7		
8 Dec 09	8 Dec 09	...	Do ...	1895	Gangojee Thimma ag. ...	...	Do ...	...	...	6		~~On leave.~~
...	...	...	Sweeper ...	1860	Santula Bai ...	...	Do ..	...	...	3		
...	...	...	Scavenger ...	...	Muniga ...	...	...	.	...	8as.		
			MAHARANI GIRLS' COLLEGE, MYSORE.0									Contingent allowance Rs. 10-8-0.
1 July 10	1 July 10	1 July 14	Superintendent ...	17 Nov 78	Miss. A. Park ...	Froebel's Higher certificate Pts. I & II 97.	European	400	500	500		On other duty as organiser of Kindergarten methods of Instruction.
1 Feb 00	1 Feb 00	10 July 14	Asst. Superintendent	10 Jan 77	Sri K. D. Rukmaniamma ...	B. A., Kan. & Hist. 05.	Brahmin ...	200	300	260	Insured	Officiating as Supt.
16 Jan 01	16 Jan 01	10 July 14	Asst. Mistress ...	11 Aug 76	Sri Srirangamma ...	B. A. 05, Kan. & Hist.	Do ...	200	300	260	Do	Acting Asst Supt.
~~17 July 96~~	~~17 July 96~~	~~1 Jan 14~~	Head master of High School.	~~25 June 67~~	~~Mr. K. Chintamani Rao ..~~ Mr. T. Ramaiya B.A. L.T.	~~B. A., 91, Kan. & Sc. & L. T., 93.~~	Do ...	...	...	~~175~~ 150	Do	Permitted to continue in old grade 100-10-210 actually ~~Sub protem 220 in grade 200-20-300.~~ Mr. H. S. Nanjundaiya BA acting on Rs 100/- Rs 210 (on leave)

0 (Revised as per G. O. No. 2854-5—Edn. 61-14-5, dated 15th February 1915).

Detailed Statement of the Establishments of Colleges and High Schools, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Government Orders creating post	Present incumbent. Date of— First appointment	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay	Name of post	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible)	Name of incumbent	Degree or Examination passed with date	Caste	Pay of post Minimum	Maximum	Pay of present incumbent	Whether life insured	Remarks
		29 July 92	1 July 95	1 July 13	Asst. master ...	17 Mar 67	„ K. Sanjiva Chetty ...	B. A. 92, Kan & Physics.	Vaisaya ...	...	...	150	Do	Permitted to continue in old grade 100-10-210, actually draws 210.
		16 Jan 01	16 Jan 01	1 Jan 15	Asst. Mistress ...	10 Jan 76	Sri K. Subbamma Mrs. Nafamma	B. A., 09, Kan. & Hist.	Brahmin ...	...	...	150	Insured	Do. (Acting in grade 200-20-300 Vice Sri Srirangamma).
		1 June 08	1 June 08	1 Jan 15	Asst. master ...	24 Aug 64	Mr. M. A. Ramanujiengar	(B. A., Vern.)	Do ...	75	125	115	Do	
		19 Mar 83	29 Oct 14	1 Jan 14	Do ...	19 May 63	Mr. B. Venkatachar	B. A. Kan. & Hist. & (L. T. Theo.)	Do	75	125	125 + 5	Do	Sub pro tem 150.
		1 Feb 00	1 Feb 00	1 Oct 14	Do ...	23 June 69	„ H. Krishnachar	B. A. 98, Sans. & Math.	Do ...	75	125	85 +5	Do	
		27 May 97	4 May 15	4 May 15	Warden College Hostel.	8 Feb 71	I. Yeggamma	U. S. & T. C.	Do ...	50	70	50		+Rs. 25, House rent
		3 Jan 01	7 June 09	1 Jan 14	Asst. Master ..	18 Jan 79	Mr. C. Krishna Rao	B. A. 00, Tamil & Logic.	Do ...	50	70	50	Insured	On other duty in the Maharaja's College. Acting.
		25 July 13	25 July 13	...	Do ...	24 Mar 89	„ A. Srikantaiya	B. A. 09, Hist.	Do ..	...	..	50		
		22 Aug 12	22 Aug 12	10 July 14	Do ...	17 May 77	„ M. Venkatesaiya	B. A., Hist. & Phy. (L. T., Theo.)	Do ...	50	70	50	Insured	
		1 Aug 02	6 Dec 12	10 July 14	Art Instructor ...	24 May 79	„ K. Kesavaiya	Diploma in drawing.	Kshatriya...	50	70	62	Do	
		16 Sept 10	5 April 13	10 July 14	Asst. Master ...	15 Mar 88	„ A. S. Rangasamiengar	B. A., 10, Phy.	Brahmin ...	...	...	50	Do	
		...	...	...	Do ..	...	Vacant Mr. Mahabala Rau BA	...	...	...	...	50		+ Rs 15 Sloyd allowance

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	12 Oct 14	12 Oct 14	...	Do ...	26 Sept 89	Mr. B. Lakshmitarain Rao	B.A., 13 Tel. Ment. & Mor. Sc.	Brahmin ...	...	...	50		
	13 July 88	10 May 95	1 Feb 07	Do ...	19 Sept 66	„ K. Parameswara Iyer ..	(B.A., Lang.)	Do ...	...	...	50 +35	Insured	Personal allowance.
	1 April 89	1 April 89	1 Feb 00	Librarian ...	20 Sept 60	„ M. Balaji Rao ...	F.A., 83. ...	Do ...	...	..	50		
	1 Nov 91	5 Aug 12	5 June 12	Asst. Master ...	3 Nov 69	„ M. Krishna Rao ...	(B.A., Vern.)	Do ...	...	...	40 +10	Insured	Personal allowance.
	1 Dec 85	1 Dec 85	1 July 91	Asst. Mistress ...	6 Jan 72	Bhagiratamma ...	T. C., L. S. grade.	Do ...	...	...	40 +35		Personal allowance.
	1 July 89	1 July 89	1 Jan 94	Do ...	14 Oct 66	G. Lakshamma ..	E. L. S. & T. C.	Do ...	...	..	40 +35	Insured	Do
	1 July 87	1 July 87	10 July 14	Music Teacher ...	12 July 69	Sundara Sastri ...	..	Do ...	...	...	40		
	6 July 04	24 Sept 14	24 Sept 14	Industrial Teacher ...	6 Aug 80	Hanumantha Krishna Ukle.	...	Do ...	...	...	30	Insured	
	1 Jan 85	1 Jan 85	10 July 14	Writer ...	4 Mar 65	S. Jivana Rao ...	...	Do ...	...	...	30	Do	
	25 Jan 13	25 Jan 13	...	Needle Work Teacher.	15 June 75	Miss Mary Samuels ...	Higher examination for women & U.P.S, Teachers' Exn.	Christian ...	...	...	30		Temporary.
	16 Oct 96	1 Aug 03	1 June 12	Pandit ...	13 May 74	T. N. Subbaraya Sastri ...	Pandit Exmn. Vidwat Exmn. Part I.	Brahmin ...	...	...	30	Insured	
	~~5 June 96~~	~~5 June 96~~	..	Asst. Mistress ...	~~7 June 79~~	Gowramma N. Nanjunda Sastri	~~U. S. & T. C.~~	~~Do~~ ...	...	...	30 +20	Do	~~Personal allowance.~~ Fixed
	23 May 98	23 May 98	1 July 98	Do ...	1877	Narasamma ...	U. S. & T. C	Do ...	...	...	30 +20	Do	Personal allowance
	1 Mar 99	1 Mar 99	...	Do ...	1877	Channamma ...	U. S. & T. C...	Lingayet ...	...	...	30 +20	Do	Do
	1 Dec 97	1 Dec 97	...	Do ...	10 Oct 76	K. Lakshmidevamma ...	L. S & T. C...	Brahmin ...	...	...	30	Do	
	27 Feb 99	27 Feb 99	1 July 12	Do ...	Oct 71	K. Venkamma ...	L. S. & T. C...	Do ...	...	...	30	Do	
	21 April 09	21 April 09	10 July 14	Drawing Master ...	9 Oct 86	T. V. Subbaraya Iyer ...	Group certificate in drawing 1913.	Do ...	...	...	30	Do	

Detailed Statement of the Establishments of Colleges and High Schools, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Government Orders creating post	Present incumbent. Date of— First appointment	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay	Name of post	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible)	Name of incumbent	Degree or Examination passed with date	Race or Caste	Pay of post Minimum	Pay of post Maximum	Pay of present incumbent	Whether life insured	Remarks
		...	...	...	Industrial Teacher...	...	Vacant ...	...	...	...	...	25		
		...	...	...	Asst. Mistress ...	4 Sept 87	Chokkamma Yeggamma (acting.) ...	S. S., L. C. ...	Brahmin ...	...	...	25		On leave
		27 Nov 11	27 Nov 11	10 July 14	Pandit ...	17 Sept 79	V. Srinivasachar ...	Pandit Exmn.	Do ...	...	...	25	Insured.	
		30 May 99	14 July 06	10 July 14	~~Do~~ K. Subba Rao ...	~~17 Feb 77~~	~~N. Nanjundasastri~~ ...	~~Pandit Exmn., U. S. T., Vid-wat, Part I & E. L. S.~~	Do ...	...	...	25	Do	Temporary
		~~6 Dec 99~~	~~16 Feb 07~~	~~10 July 14~~										
		20 Nov 12	20 Nov 12	10 July 14	Do ...	30 Aug 81	Y. Narasimhachar ...	Vyakarana Vidwan.	Do ...	...	...	25	Do	
		1 Jan 84	1 Jan 84	10 July 14	Asst. Master ...	22 Nov 65	C. Venkatanarayana Sastri.	...	Do ...	...	...	25	Do	
		1 Jan 09	1 Jan 09	10 July 14	Asst. Mistress ...	23 May 87	H. G. Kaveramma ...	L. S. & T. C...	Do ...	...	...	25	Do	
		1 Feb 09	1 Feb 09	...	Do ...	16 April 88	Yeggamma A. Rama Rao, Ag. ...	L. S. & T. C...	Do ...	...	...	20	Do	Acting for Chokkamma.
		27 Mar 15	27 Mar 15	...	Industrial Teacher...	25 Nov 92	Malliah ...	...	Banajiga ...	...	...	20		
		~~1 Aug 10~~	~~1 Aug 10~~	~~4 Nov 12~~	Asst. Mistress ...	~~29 Mar 86~~	~~Venkatalakshamma~~ Vacant R. Lakshamma, Ag. ...	~~E. L. S. & T. C.~~	Brahmin ...	...	...	20		On other duty.
		8 Dec 97	22 Sept 08	10 July 14	Kindergarten Teacher	4 July 77	C. Sesha Iyengar ...	E. L. S. 94 & U. S. 97.	Do ...	...	...	20	Insured.	
		4 Nov 01	1 Dec 13	10 July 14	Music Asst. ...	30 Nov 74	H. Krishnama Char ...	...	Do ...	...	...	20	Do	
		28 Oct 07	28 Oct 07	...	Asst Mistress ...	17 May 84	R. Lakshamma Kasi Bai Ag. ...	E. L. S. & T. C.	Do ...	...	...	15	Do	Acting for Venkata-lakshamma.
		15 Mar 10	15 Mar 10	1 July 12	Do ...	10 Sept 92	D. Puttatayamma ...	E. L. S. & T. C.	Lingayet ...	...	.	15	Do	

12 Aug 11	12 Aug 11	4 Nov 12	Do ...	13 April 92	R. Puttatayamma ✓ ...	L. S.& Training	Banajiga	15	Do
1 July 09	1 July 09	...	Tuner ...	26 June 89	Cheluviah ✓ ...	...	Sudra	10	
1 June 88	1 June 88	1 April 10	Daffedar ...	1878	Sanjeeva ✓ ...	...	Do	9	
1 Dec 85	1 Dec 85	1 April 10	Head Peon ...	1878	Venkatramu ✓ ...	...	Do	8	
1 Nov 89	1 Nov 89	1 April 10	Peon ...	1875	Mutha ✓ ...	...	Do	8	
15 Jan 92	15 Jan 92	1 April 10	Peon ...	1864	Mahomed Sab ✓ ...	...	Musalman...	7	
1 April 03	1 April 03	1 Jan 15	Do ...	1874	Madé ✓ ...	...	Sudra	7	
1 Mar 98	1 Mar 98	1 April 10	Do ...	1877	Kala ✓ ...	...	Do	7	
1 May 87	1 May 87	1 Jan 15	Do ...	1875	Dasi ✓ ...	...	Do	7	
1 Aug 04	1 Aug 04	1 Feb 12	Do ...	1866	Mahamed Imam ✓ ...	...	Musalman	6	
...	...	...	Do ...	...	Vacant ✓ ...	...	... .	5	
8 Jan 12	8 Jan 12	...	Do ...	...	Linga ✓ ...	...	Sudra	5	
23 Mar 14	23 Mar 14	1 Jan 15	Do ...	1899	Raju ✓ ...	...	Do	5	
1 Feb 15	1 Feb 15	...	Do ...	1897	Kalliah ✓ ...	...	Do	5	
21 Mar 14	21 Mar 14	...	Do ...	1899	Persa ✓ ...	...	Do	4	
16 Nov 05	16 Nov 05	1 Aug 09	Maid Servant ...	1863	Kaveramma ✓ ...	...	Brahmin	6	
15 Jan 92	15 Jan 92	1 Jan 15	Do ...	1860	Veeramma ✓ ...	...	Sudra	6	
1 April 00	1 April 00	...	Do ...	1872	Lingamma ✓ ...	...	Do	5	
1 Aug 04	1 Aug 04	1 Aug 10	Do ...	1860	Chikkamma ✓ ...	...	Do	5	
20 Aug 14	20 Aug 14	...	Do ...	1890	Lakshmi ✓ ...	...	Do	4	
1 July 84	1 July 84	1 April 14	Scavenger ...	1847	Hyat Sab ✓ ...	...	Masalman...	5	

G. O. No. 414-26—Edn. 153-13-7 of 10-7-14.

Detailed Statement of the Establishments of Colleges and High Schools, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Government Orders creating post	Present incumbent. Date of— First appointment	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay	Name of post	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible)	Name of incumbent	Degree or Examination passed with date	Caste	Pay of post Minimum	Pay of post Maximum	Pay of present incumbent	Whether life insured	Remarks
					TRAINING COLLEGE, MYSORE.									
	G. O. No. 12-13—Edn. 358-13-2 of 1-7-14.	...	...	...	Principal ...	...	Vacant ...	...	...	...	..	350		
		20 Feb 09	28 Nov 14	1 Jan 15	Acting Principal ...	30 Oct 82	Mr. C. R. Narayana Rao ...	M.A. L. T. ...	Brahmin ...	200	300	220	Insured	+ Rs. 70 Ag. allowance.
		~~20 June 93~~	...	~~1 Jan 15~~	Vice-Principal ...	~~26 Oct 67~~	Mr. Paul Chennappa ~~Mr. D. Venkataramaiya~~ ...	M. A. Ph D. ~~B.A. L.T.~~ ..	Christian ~~Do~~ ...	200	300	260	Do	On other duty as temporary Head Master, High School Dept., Maharaja's College.
		~~18 Feb 95~~	~~11 Mar 97~~	~~1 Jan 14~~	First Asst. Master...	~~2 April 73~~	Vacant ~~Mr. M. Venkata Subbiah~~ ...	~~B.A and (L.T., Theo).~~	Do ...	...	...	150	~~Do~~	Permitted to continue in the Training College in the old grade 100—10—21, actually gets 160 from 1-2-13.
		29 June 08	8 Oct 14	1 Jan 15	Asst. Master ...	15 Dec 82	„ S. Srinivasa Rau ...	B.A (Science & Math.) & L.T.	Do ...	75	125	85	Do	
		5 July 01	15 Aug 13	1 Jan 14	Do ...	26 Oct 79	„ H. Sitaramaiya ...	B.A. L.T. ...	Do ...	50	70	70 +5	Do	Sub pro tem. 85 in grade 75—10—125 from 1-1-15.
		4 Feb 00	1 Dec 00	1 Dec 10	Do ...	16 Nov 77	„ Gulam Dastagir ...	F.A. & Rev.	Mohomedan.	...	..	50	Do	
		~~1 July 12~~	~~25 Nov 14~~	~~25 Nov 14~~	Do	~~8 Dec 84~~	„ M. Ramabrahma ... ~~„ B. Venkanna~~ B.A L.T.	~~B. A. (Sans. & Geology) & L.T.~~	~~Brahmin ...~~	50	70	50 (Scale)	Do	Scale reverted
		11 Sept 06	29 July 13	1 July 14	Do ...	27 Sept 82	„ N. Gopala Sastri ...	B.A., His. ...	Do ...	...	...	50	Do	
		13 Aug 87	1 Aug 04	1 July 14	Do ...	27 Nov 70	Abdul Gaffur ...	Moulvi and U. S. T.	Mohomedan.	...	...	40	Do	

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	~~3 June 98~~	~~3 June 08~~	~~1 July 14~~	Do ...	~~22 Nov 78~~	Vacant ~~Md. Dastigir~~ ...	Matric & Secondary grade training.	Do ..	...	...	40	~~Do~~	
	15 Feb 05	8 Oct 14	2 Sept 14	Do ...	16 April 81	D. Subba Rao ...	Matric Handwriting test & Revenue.	Brahmin ..	..	..	30	Do	
	21 Jan 08	25 Aug 14	25 Aug 14	Do ...	16 April 86	C. Narasimha Sastri ...	Pandit & U.S.T.	Do ...	...	...	30	Do	Acting in place of Krishna Sastri, on other duty.
	11 April 01	11 April 01	1 July 06	Senior Arabic Moulvi.	29 Jan 73	M. Hassan Khan ...	Moulvi Fazil...	Mahomedan.	45	60	60+20	Insured	+20 P. A.
	1 Jan 94	14 Aug 94	1 July 15	,, Sanskrit Pandit.	31 Mar 71	Srinivasa Raghavachar ...	Kan. Pandits' & Vidwat Exmn.	Brahmin ...	45	60	48	Do	
	1 Mar 92	1 Sept 96	1 Oct 03	,, Kannada Pandit.	30 June 69	S. Thimmappaiya Sastri	Kan. Pandits' & Vidwat Exmn.	Brahmin ...	30	45	45	Do	
	2 Feb 94	11 Feb 01	1 July 07	,, Persian Moulvi.	11 Mar 61	Mir Mahomed Kadri ...		Mahomedan.	30	45	45	...	
	1 May 01	1 May 01	1 Jan 14	Junior Arabic Moulvi.	7 Mar 68	Sikkandruddin ...		Do ...	30	45	45	Insured	
	26 July 97	1 July 12	1 July 15	,, Sanskrit Pandit.	30 Sept 70	M. K. Tirunarain Iyengar ..	Vidwat Exmn.	Brahmin ...	30	45	33	Do	
	13 Feb 94	18 Dec 02	8 Dec 02	,, Kannada Pandit.	26 Oct 68	M. Sitarama Sastri ...		Do ...	20	30	30	Do	
	28 Jan 98	24 July 11	24 July 14	,, Persian Moulvi.	1 Aug 78	Azimuddein ...	Moulvi ...	Mahomedan.	20	30	26	Do	
	10 Mar 04	1 Jan 09	1 July 15	First Art Instructor.	18 May 78	Mr. M. S. Jagadisan ...	Dip. in Drawing.	Budahist ...	50	70	54	Do	
	7 Jan 07	3 Dec 12	1 July 15	Second Art Instructor	8 Oct 84	E. S. Seshadri Iyer ...	Group Certificate in Drawing.	Brahmin ...	30	50	38	Do	Budget provision fixed Rs. 50.
	1 June 97	1 June 97	1 July 15	Agricultural Instructor.	22 Dec 72	Mr. K. Narasimha Iyengar.	(B. A Ver) & Dip. in Agri.	Brahmin ...	75	125	105	Do	

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Detailed Statement of the Establishments of Colleges and High Schools, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Government Orders creating post	Present incumbent. Date of— First appointment	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay	Name of post	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible)	Name of incumbent	Examination passed with date	Race or Caste	Pay of post Minimum	Pay of post Maximum	Pay of present incumbent	Whether life insured	Remarks
		1 Sept 97	10 Aug 08	1 Sept 14	Music Graduate Instructor.	22 Sept 73	Mr. H. P. Krishna Rao ...	B. A. 97 M & N. P. & Sans.	Brahmin ...	50	70	80	Insured	Permitted to continue in old grade of 50—$\frac{1}{2}$°—100 and gets Rs 80 from 1st Sept. 14 (on other duty in the Deaf and Dumb School + Rs. 25 Personal allowance.
		2 June 13	2 June 13	2 June 15	Veterinary Instructor	28 May 89	S. R. Bapu ...	G. B. V. C. ...	Do ...	30	40	34	Do	
		16 Feb 94	16 Feb 94	1 July 14	Drill Instructor ... Additional Dr	22 Sept 70	Shama Subbiah ... Vacant	Drill & Drawing Certificates.	Do ...	...	...	20	Do	
												25		Temporary 18
		1 Dec 13	1 Dec 13	1 July 14	Singing Master ...	26 April 87	Venkatagiriappa ...		Do ...	..	...	15	Do	
		26 Mar 01	1 July 13	1 July 13	Magic Lantern Demonstrator.	26 April 79	T. Narayan Rau ...	L. S. ...	Do ...	..	..	20	Do	
		14 Mar 06	17 Jan 08	1 July 14	First Clerk ...	14 Aug 83	B. V. Narain Swami Rau..	E. L. S. ...	Do ...	...	...	25	Insured	
		22 Nov 00	23 Dec 12	1 July 14	Second Clerk ...	4 Oct 76	S. Srinivasa Rau ...	...	Do ...	...	...	20	Do	
		17 Sept 14	17 Sept 14	...	Third Clerk ... Reader in Kan Poetry	15 Sept 90	T. Narayana ... Raebati Sastri	Matric 11 ...	...	...	...	15	...	10 Rs allowance.
		1 April 94	1 Aug 09	1 July 14	Head Peon ...	1877	Chaluviah ...	...	Naika ...	...	...	9	...	
		1 Jan 04	1 Sept 08	1 Sept 08	Peon ...	1839	Muniappa ...	...	Bestha ...	..	..	7	...	
		1 July 96	7 Mar 10	1 July 14	Do ..	1878	Ranoji ...	...	Mahratta ...	...	...	8	...	
		27 April 15	27 April 15	...	Do ...	1882	Sidda ...	...	Bestha ...	...	...	6	...	Ag in place of Lakshma on other duty.
		6 Jan 05	9 Feb 15	18 April 15	Gardener ...	1873	Lakshmayya ...	...	Ganiga ...	...	...	7	...	
		3 May 15	3 May 15	...	Sweeper ...	1901	Rama ...	...	Kuruba ...	...	...	4	...	Temporary in place of Papa on other duty.

8 June 13	1 Oct 14	1 Oct 14	Peon ...	1884	Lakshma ✓...	...	Ganiga ...	...	...	6	..	Temporary Establishment (G. O. No. 203-10Edn. 12-14 dated 2nd Nov. 14.)
1 April 15	1 April 15	...	Sweeper ..	1890	Papa ✓...	...	Bestha ...	...	...	5	...	
			additional Peon		vacant		–	–	–	7		
			AGRICULTURAL FARM ATTACHED TO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, MYSORE.									
...	...	...	Agricultural Lecturer.	...	Mr. K. Narasimha Iyengar.	(B. A. Ver.) & Dip. in Agri.	...	...	...	50	...	Farm allowance and carriage allowance Rs. 20.
11 June 98	2 July 14	2 July 14	Bailiff ...	17 Nov 80	M. Narsimhaiya ✓ ...	U. S. 03 U. S. T. 05 & Emn. in Practical Agriculture 1914.	Brahmin ...	...	...	20	Insured	
27 Oct 06	27 Oct 06	1 Dec 14	Ploughman ...	1885	Javara ...	...	Hindu ...	..	..	7½		Acting.
1 April 11	1 April 11	1 Dec 14	Do ...	...	Thammaiya ...	...	Do ...	...	...	7½		Do
15 Feb 15	15 Feb 15	...	Do ...	1890	Beera (Ag. on Rs. 6 a month)	...	Do ...	...	...	7½		Do
20 June 13	20 June 13	...	Herdsman ...	...	Mada ...	..	Do ...	...	..	6		Do Contingent allowance Rs. 30 per month.
			GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE.									
1 June 90	7 Dec 14	1 Jan 14	Head Master ...	Feb 67	Mr. H. R. Krishna Murthi.	B. A. 89, Kan. & Math.	Brahmin ...	...	...	350 +50 +30 (a)	Insured	Rs. 50 house rent. (a) Rs. 30 allowance as Secretary, Government Commercial School, Bangalore.
3 Mar 94	3 Jan 13	1 Sept 10	Asst. Master ...	16 July 62	„ N. Kesava Iyengar ...	B. A. 91, Sans, Zoology and Biology F. L.	Do ..	...	...	150* +60	Do	*Personal allowance Permitted to continue in old grade 160-10-210.
15 June 92	4 Jan 11	16 Nov 14	Do ...	1 April 68	„ K. Krishnaswamaiya ...	B. A. 92, Kan. & Math.	Sowrastra...	...	...	130	Do	
16 Jan 06	11 Jan 09	1 Jan 14	Do ...	5 July 79	„ D. Srinivasachar ... „ K. Seshadri Iyengar B. A, L. T., Acting.	M. A. 05, Sans.	Brahmin ..	75	125	125	Do	On other duty in the Maharaja's College.

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D. O. No. 3598/Enc

164 Bangalore
8th Dec. 1915
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My dear Nanjundayya,

I enclose herewith a list of points which I think might be considered in connection with our University Scheme. I shall be obliged if you will arrange either to embody the ideas in the draft Scheme or discuss them at the next (Wednesday's) meeting. The sooner the information is ready the better will it be for us to submit the Scheme to India ~~before Christmas~~.

Should you desire it I shall be glad to discuss the details ~~points with you after~~ on your return, ~~with an eye~~ this may help to expedite the completion of the Scheme. In addition to Dr. Sir's memorandum in our forwarding letter some reference is necessary to Mr. Sharp's memo.

Yours sincerely,

Dewan.

8-12-15

Rajamantrapravina

H.V. Nanjundayya Esqr., C.I.E.,
Member of Council.

Encl to S.C. 166

UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

*****

Some points for consideration.

--ooo--

The Vice-Chancellor need not be a whole time Stipendiary Officer. An honorary Vice-Chancellor with an allowance assisted by a paid Registrar is perhaps a better arrangement.

A statement should be prepared showing the strength and the allocation of the entire staff in the two Colleges under new arrangements. The number of hours of work of each Member of the staff may also be indicated.

Another statement should be prepared showing how many new professors will be required in the first year, how many in the second year and how many in the third.

There might be a complimentary reference in the forwarding letter to the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's suggestions on the scheme.

The forwarding letter may include a short paragraph discussing the cost of the scheme.

A plan of the sites in Bangalore and Mysore roughly showing the new buildings and grounds may accompany the letter.

The question of ~~nationality~~ recruitment of professors requires careful consideration as detailed

We might invite distinguished professors from abroad to deliver lectures on behalf of the University as is now being done in the Indian Universities.

Will not the Sringeri and other Mutts endow a Chair for Sanskrit?

Appointments carrying a salary of Rs.200 and above should be made by Government in consultation with the Council and not on their nomination

Are residences necessary for professors in Bangalore?

At the present only Sanskrit, Kannada and Urdu may be included among oriental languages.

13. A complete list of accompaniments to the letter should be prepared.

14. Can the project be sent up to India before the 15th January 1915?

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2088

Sl. No. 26]

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Requisition for papers.

Section Ed

A

B Sept 1917

Filed 1364-7

Deposit No.

File No. 103-1915

Serial No. 7 385

To be put up with Diary No. 2 of 1943-44

Signature B Jeevabasavaiah

Branch Ed

Section Ed

Date 2.8.1943.

WD 04171—GPB—1000 books of 100 leaves each—22-10-41

165

2088

Sl. No. 26]

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Requisition for papers.

Section Ex

A

B Sept 1917 / 1364 M

Filed

Deposit No.

File No. 103-1945

Serial No. 7 385

To be put up with Diary No. 2 of 1943-44

Signature B. Puttaswamaiah

Branch & Sec. Ed.

Date 2.8.1943.

WD 04171—GPB—1000 books of 100 leaves each—22-10-41

167

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

MALLESVARAM,
BANGALORE.

5 Jan 1916

My dear Visvesvaraya,

I have not received replies to all my letters. However I think we may take the note drafted as sufficient & take further ac-

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tion. We may go
through the Papers
this afternoon if
you can spare time
at about 4 in Office.

Yours Sincerely
H. Macgeundaya

Sir M. Visvesvaraya K.C.I.E.
Dewan of Mysore

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

5 Jan 1916

My dear Visvesvaraya,

There are three ~~x~~ not found drawings here two of Mysore to different scales & 1 of Bangalore. If you glance over and note in what way they have to be revised, I shall ~~the~~

17°

ask Mr. Krishniengar
tomorrow to revise them.

The draft letters are
sent herewith. I think
that they are fit to go
in their present form
to the G.I. If however
you suggest any altera-
tions, they may be
inserted & finished

IF!

if possible tomorrow.

I have received a number of curricula but they have to be examined & Compiled & this will take time & I shall require the help of some Professors for the work. But I

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thinks the Commrs to
G. J. need not wait
for that purpose.

Yours sincerely

H. Mayurdaya

38 173

No. 55

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE,
MYSORE.
7th January 1916.

Dear Sir,

I beg the Dewan to do me the honour to study the enclosed memorandum which I am sending partly at my own and partly at the instance of some distinguished Indian educationists who desire to see this great controversy regarding the proper type of University settled after a full discussion of the pros and cons. I gather that Government have nobly undertaken to publish their scheme and to invite criticism. In order to enable the public to consider all the different aspects of this big subject, I beg, if it is possible, that my memorandum may be published as a dissentient minute. This may give a sporting chance to such of ~~my~~ the views as in the original draft have been rejected, postponed or imperfectly adopted, without in any sense committing the Government to their adoption or even encouragement.

In case Government kindly accede to this request, I beg to be allowed to revise these papers which are a first draft hastily dictated within an hour in the intervals of other and pressing business and present my case in a better, and perhaps slightly more extended form.

I need hardly add that I should gladly submit to have this memorandum edited before publication by higher authorities if they think it necessary to do so.

There can, I believe, be no misconception about my motives since from the very beginning and without wavering for a moment, I have consistently advocated a certain type of University as the best suited for our state.

Yours sincerely,

C. R. Reddy

S. Viriyanniah, Esq.,

Confidential.

Memorandum on the Draft Scheme for the Mysore University.

In my letter dated 23-12-1915 to Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya I felt bound to decline to enter on a general criticism of the scheme, but a careful study of the documents sent to me have filled me with such misgivings abou the utility of the course proposed that I feel it would be a dereliction of duty if I did not commit my thoughts to paper and circulate them amongst those charged with the responsibility for devising and inaugurating a proper University for Mysore.

This scheme claims to have been framed "to meet the needs and demands in the Mysore state" though these needs and demands do not seem to have been defined except by occasional and vague implication. To judge from the speeches of the Dewan and the previous history of the scheme and the frequent allusions to Australian and Canadian models and the well-known and laudable desire of the Government to promote the practical efficiency of the people of this state, one would have thought that what was required was a University of the modern type, one which, in Sir Harold Stuart's phrase, lies somewhere between the Classical and Municipal Universities of England; or to employ a still more striking expression used by Professor Smithells of Leeds, a University which is a combination of the older type of University devoted to humanities and theoretical sciences and the modern Technical High School. The impression was created that the University that Mysore was after, was of the modern democratic type combining academic and practical pursuits, and giving, if anything, more prominence to practical pursuits, and so regulating its arrangements as to make it

possible

possible for the largest number of citizens to benefit by its intra-mural and extra-mural activities. Indeed such large expenditure as is now proposed in a small state like Mysore--and the estimates now made are sure to be largely exceeded--cannot find obvious justification unless the institutions served directly the cause of popularisation of modern knowledge amongst the masses. I suppose there is nobody who wants a University here merely for the sake of having a University without reference to its character and to its usefulness from the point of view of the people as a whole. I take it for granted that a University which is either a mere replica of the Madras University, or which presents in an aggravated form exclusive ideals, however admirable these may be, from the point of view of theoretical efficiency and standards, will be still more difficult to justify in a small state where the expenses for higher education will be proportionately higher per head of the students, and where, therefore, such expenditure could be incurred only if the University were invested with a practical, popular character. Of course, if it is held that what is wanted was a University which could carry academic standards to even a loftier height than they are in Madras, I shall have nothing to say except this: that such a University would be somewhat of a misdirection of energy, especially in a small state; and that it would be of little value to our needs and purposes. I propose therefore to examine the scheme from the point of view here set forth.

Of the advantages claimed under the present scheme, there ~~is hardly one which~~ are not many that cannot be had without instituting a separate University, or foregoing such advantages as accrue at present owing to the larger competition and the

free

free trade in knowledge possible under affiliation to Madras. The Union societies can be established even now; there is place for medical inspection and superintendence of hostels even now; and indeed every hostel in Madras has its medical adviser already; research scholarships for post-graduate study can be instituted even now; ~~the quicke-~~ there is room for a director of physical culture even now; there is need for more hostels even now; the quickening of social life by providing professors with quarters near the colleges and hostels could be attempted even now; the swimming bath and the boat club too could be put up even now; bona-fide lecturing supplemented by a tutorial system could be introduced even now; at all events, from the second year onwards. So a good number of the advantages claimed do not seem to me to be contingent on the expense and trouble involved in establishing a separate University; and not one of these advantages has any bearing on what I consider to be the vital issue, viz., whether the University is going to be of a popular character.

I will now examine the points which constitute a welcome departure from older models. The amount of English to be done in the B.A., course will be reduced. A B.Sc., course will be established. Both of these are exceedingly desirable reforms, but neither of them has any tendency to make the University more popular in character; and, in fact, a good many of the other improvements suggested are all, doubtless, <u>improvements from an educational point of view</u>, but not improvements which, in the slightest, affect the type and therefore the position of the University in regard to the general life of the state.

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If the scheme had presented no other features more liable to criticism from the stand-point of enlightened Indian opinion than these, I would not have ventured to trouble the authorities with this memorandum; but in my opinion, this scheme actually aggravates some of the less desirable or more exclusive features of the present system, and is therefore, positively fraught with consequences that some of us feel should be avoided at all costs.

I notice that Extension and Publication work is included in a half hearted manner and every assurance given that it will be commenced in a very modest way. I confess I do not understand, neither do I like, this attitude of apology towards the few features in the proposed organisation which are likely to be of direct service to the people at large. It is also mentioned that Evening classes may be instituted in the future. The departments concerned with commercial, industrial and practical work, which were such a prominent feature in the original scheme have disappeared, so that the proposed University shows no improvement on existing types. But worse. If adopted in its present form without drastic alteration, it may even check the future formation of a University which combines the advantages of a Technical High School and a general academy. It is proposed to institue regular classes for the M.A., and the M.Sc., students. We all know that where regular classes are instituted, there most students will flock. The S.S.L.C., system was established to divert the stream of students from flowing into college classes; but what has been the result? The very opposite of what was intended and expected. It may be said that the M.A., and the M.Sc., classes are intended for the few. In the first place, if for the few,

then

then I maintain that the expenditure involved is not justified. In the second place, I do not believe that it can be confined to the few. If, therefore, it becomes part of the normal educational career of a Mysore student, it in effect means that the college course has been converted from a four year into a five year one. Add to this the fact that the school course will have also been in effect increased by one year under this scheme. The educational course will have thus been lengthened by two years, a reform which goes counter not only to educated Indian opinion but to modern practice. Certainly this cannot be called a democratic reform. Neither is it one which can increase the practical efficiency of the people or of the graduates. On the contrary, it will turn out in larger numbers than ever people incapable of earning a livelihood anywhere except at the official desk. This objection would be valid even if the University were of a composite type combining practical with theoretical courses; it applies even more strongly in the case of a "general culture" academy like the one here proposed for Mysore. In Japan, they are attempting to shorten the educational period. Here we have quietly adopted a reform which if openly announced would provoke the sharpest opposition from educated Indians; a reform too which has been advocated sometimes, but without success, by a certain school of Anglo-Indian educationists who find the present system too prolific in the production of graduates.

It seems to me that the best way of encouraging post-graduate study is by giving scholarships and providing facilities and not by opening regular classes. The exceptional few can be thus amply taken care of, and the average many diverted to more profitable pursuits. I notice that ten research scholarships for Post-graduate Study of the monthly

value

value of Rs. 50/- for two years are proposed; and it is further added that the holders of these scholarships may be utilised as tutors. Are these scholarships to be held by those who are reading for the M.A.? If so, how can they be utilised as tutors? Are they intended for Post-M.A., research? If so, is the amount sufficient? and the period sufficient?

Let it not be thought that the regular M.A., and M.Sc., courses will not be very expensive. It is said that more time will be available for the optionals under the present scheme. Without worrying the authorities with detailed calculation this would imply from 12 to 15 hours a week for the optionals in the B.A., and the M.A., classes. Taking the M.A., classes only and even putting the figure at the low rate of 12 hours a week, it would mean 24 hours a week. Now, since under this scheme lectures in a striking and continuous form have to be delivered, no professor could find it possible to lecture for more than, say, 10 hours a week. By the way, this is a mechanical calculation, since professorships will have to be instituted not only by the rule of hours but according to the natural sub-divisions of subjects under each branch. However this means that for each one of the optionals there must be for purposes of the M.A., classes at least two professors and a proper number of assistants. Since there are 11 optional subjects, one can easily see what an expensive measure this reform is. Two questions arise. Is it worth while incurring all this expenditure when what the state requires is popularisation of knowledge and not the installation of these very high standards of learning which can benefit only a few. And again, is it desirable to install higher standards than what the Madras University, efficient in this respect beyond criticism, has already installed? What need is there for going

one

one step higher than Madras when so many of us keep complaining that Madras is lofty enough in all conscience? Moreover would not the diversion of funds for promotion of these extraordinary high standards adversely affect the introduction of the more popular features like departments for industrial, commercial, and practical training and Publication and Extension work?

I take similar objections to the arrangements made for tutorial work ~~and~~ on the model, perhaps, of what has been proposed for Nagpur. But Nagpur is obviously a University of, what may be called, the exclusive type. Was that the ideal with which we in Mysore started this movement for a separate University? The present scheme is an improvement over existing models from the Oxford-Cambridge point of view; it is imitative, not consciously perhaps, of the newer British foundations in India; but I doubt if this is what was wanted or desired in Mysore. It certainly has ~~clean~~ clean run off the lines originally contemplated.

I have reason to believe that unless a public examination is held after the first year college course analogous to the Intermediate examination of Madras, our candidates may find it difficult to gain entrance into the Medical college at Madras. If this be so, then we shall have also increased the number of examinations though unwittingly. For there would be an entrance examination, and a first year examination, and a final examination in place of the two examinations now held.

I am sure that the provision for opening collegiate classes in specially selected schools will be opposed by the Mission institutions. But this is a minor matter. For we can give them the same privilege.

Something

Something has been said about making the study of Vernaculars compulsory throughout the three years' collegiate course and also making the study of it more rational. It is not clear from this description what kind of vernacular is going to be taught, and what relation this vernacular will have to modern studies, which is, after all, the crux of the matter. More of kavyas and alankaras is not exactly what is needed in the country; and so far as one could judge from this scheme it is likely to be this and no more, though every student taking up Kannada will also read History or Philosophy in English.

Reference has been made to the splendid Convocation Address delivered by Sir Harold Sturart and also to the resolution of the Government of India in favour of the formation of smaller Universities. It seems to me that smallness is not a desirable feature in itself though it may become an incident contingent on the type. The Government of India resolution mentions "Local teaching and Residential Universities", and of course a Residential University is bound to be a small one, though a teaching University need not be, as is clear from a survey of American and Canadian Universities. The two chief points in Sir Harold Stuart's address are these: viz., (1) More education through the Vernacular, and (2) the introduction of a new type of University midway between the Classical and the Municipal Universities of England. Neither of these ideas has found much illustration in the present scheme.

It is possible that there are difficulties, not of our making and beyond our control, in the way of realising the new ideal for which the best Indian opinion has, in recent years, been contending all over the country. It may be that

if

if a new type is introduced, its degrees may not be recognised elsewhere, though I fancy no difficulty will arise in regard to recognition at foreign Universities. It may be also that our finances will not permit--though I am sceptical on this point--of the expenditure involved in establishing a University of the composite type. These are questions which must be left to the judgment of the Government. Personally, I think the degrees awarded even by a University of the type that I have always urged as the proper one to adopt in India will be given due recognition in the matter of admission to professional courses; but I know I have no right to urge my private opinion.

My attitude has always been this:--either to have a University of the type that will directly serve the more practical needs of the people of the state and popularise modern knowledge or to have none at all. The present scheme will certainly be received with grave disappointment by Indian educationists. And rather than proceed in this, I would, if a drastic amendment is not possible, urge the alternative of utilising these funds for improving College education under the present system and for opening first class industrial and agricultural schools in each of the taluqs of the state and carrying on publication and Extension work.

Let a tabular statement be prepared regarding "the needs and demands of Mysore", and the methods suggested under the present scheme to meet them, and how far they are impossible under the existing system. This will reveal the distance travelled from the objects and ~~the~~ methods originally entertained.

Mysore
7-1-16.

C. R. Reddy

-----o:o-----

I. Elements of the original Scheme retained in the Present One.

1. Differentiation between B.A., and B.Sc., courses.
2. Deletion of Honours courses.
3. New position accorded to English in the B.A., and B.Sc., courses.
4. Publication Bureau.
5. Extension Bureau--on a scale too reduced to be of much significance.
6. Physical culture. (but not in a compulsory form or with the alternative of taking industrial training, which would require the provision of a work-shop in connection with the colleges)
7. Introduction of French and German.
8. Unions.

II. Elements of the Original Scheme discarded or seriously modified.

1. Departments of Commerce etc., intended to promote attention to realities of a directly useful character.
2. Bureaus for popularising modern knowledge in the state.
3. Composite and Unitary nature of the institution.
4. Four year course with two examinations so as to facilitate relations with Madras.
5. Provision for M.A., of two years without regular classes, as under the old M.A., regulations, but with provision of Fellowships to encourage higher specialisation and research by the specially gifted few.
6. Indian Foreign Languages like Gujarati of commercial importance .

III. New Elements added:--

1. Swimming bath and Boating club.

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2. Three years course, with the attendant disadvantage of 3 examinations instead of 2 (for it is incumbent to have a public examination at the end of the first year to effect a correlation ~~into~~ with the Madras Intermediate.)

3. Regular classes for the M.A., with the attendant disadvantage, taken along with the collegiate class of High schools, of lengthening the educational course by two years and rendering life here more 'academic' than ever.

4. Differentiation of Professorial and Tutorial work--an admirable arrangement from the older academic point of view, but ~~by-i~~ which by its nature and expense entailed militates against development in the realistic direction.

5. Conclusion. The University as modified bids fair to out-Herod Herod and beat Madras in its own special field of high academic standards and theoretic efficiency.

-----o:o-----

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

MALLESVARAM,
BANGALORE. 6
29 Jan 1915

Ally dear Visvesvaraya,

I shall send a Copy of the Scheme as nearly completed as possible by this night, which will probably assure you better than my words will. Tomorrow and the day after, I shall

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Greet Messrs Tait and Denham for making further Corrections in the draft.

I return the draft letter which I think is quite suitable. It may be separately printed.

Yours Sincerely

H. Macpherson

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I shall be ready to
discuss with you
whenever you are
ready. H

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Encl to 39

To

The Hon'ble

Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,

Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

I am directed by His Highness the Maharaja to address you on the subject of establishing a University in Mysore, and I accordingly send herewith a note in which the scheme for a local University according to the plan intended to be adopted is described. The valuable criticisms contained in Mr. Sharp's memorandum have been carefully considered by the Durbar and the original scheme as briefly described in the conspectus has been modified and the advice and suggestions contained in the said memorandum have to a very large extent been adopted.

Encl to 39

The Durbar have given much thought to the type of University to be established. They felt strongly that a single-College ~~Unitary~~ type was the best. But they had to take account of existing conditions. The Central College at Bangalore has been in existence for over 30 years and a large body of tradition and local sentiment ~~have~~ has gathered round it as a centre of ~~institution~~ instruction in Science. The abolition of such a College or even its reduction to the level of a second grade College, would have evoked strong public opposition and also caused considerable inconvenience to the parents of boys residing in the important City of Bangalore. The proximity of the Indian Institute of Science and the ~~consequent~~ opportunity of utilising the well equipped laboratories and staff of competent professors was a strong argument in favour of the retention of the Bangalore ~~Central~~ College. But though the new University will thus consist of two Colleges separated from ~~one another~~ Each other by a distance of about 85 miles, the new project is as close an ~~greater~~ approximation as possible to the unitary ideal, as the professors who take part in the teaching and examining work ~~also do the teaching and prescribe without outside assistance~~ will also practically prescribe the curricula of studies.

Further

Further the two Colleges will each represent a distinct group of subjects, viz., Languages and History and Philosophy which will be concentrated in Mysore and the Sciences in Bangalore. Provision has been made for a great rapproachment between two Colleges by creating ~~frequent~~ opportunities during the year for the Under Graduates of both the Institutions to ~~meet~~ Come together as frequently as possible for sports, common lectures by distinguished professors from abroad, during the annual convocation, the University week, ~~etc.~~ These facilities will, the Durbar trust, serve to combine the advantages of a unitary University with those of a federal type.

Encl to 39

The Durbar are anxious to start the University from the next official year which in Mysore begins on 1st July. As ~~the full scheme~~ it will take three or four years to ~~come~~ bring the full Scheme into operation, in the first year we are only concerned with the opening of new preparatory classes in ~~four~~ two selected High Schools. After making this commencement, the construction of buildings will gradually be taken up and vigorously pushed on, so that by the end of the third year, the buildings and the equipment may be as complete as ~~is~~ practicable.

Central College.

It is proposed to pass a legal enactment, as per copy attached, defining the scope, powers and authority of the new University. The Durbar request that the Government of India may be pleased to take action by legislation if necessary, to enable undergraduates and graduates of the Mysore University to be afforded such facilities for admission into Colleges in British India, ~~&c.~~ as are usually accorded to students of corresponding training and qualifications ~~in any University~~ of the recognised Universities.

If the Government of India have no objection, the Durbar propose to publish the scheme before the end of February 1916 and ~~issue~~ pass final orders in May 1916, with such minor modifications as public opinion may suggest.

No 3799

Bangalore
1916 10th February.

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My dear Mr. Chakravarti,

Will you kindly go through the University Scheme at about 12 noon to-day before copies are struck off? They have to be submitted to His Highness tonight. All this hurry has become necessary as the Resident is leaving Bangalore on Saturday. A proof copy will be sent to you as soon as I received from the Press.

Yours sincerely,

10.2.16 RC

J.S. Chakravarti Esqr., M.A.,
Comptroller to Government.

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Comptroller's Office,
Bangalore 10th Feb. 1916

My Dear Sir,

Your kind letter of today asking me to go through the proof sheets of the University Scheme before copies were struck off was received by me at 11 A.M., and the proof sheets were received at about 1 P.M. without the Appendices. I have carefully gone through the scheme and append hereto a note on the points that have struck me at first sight. As the subject is an important one

and

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submitted to His Highness the Maharaja to-night.

Yours sincerely,

J Chakravarti

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A. K.C.I.E.

Dewan of Mysore.

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Encl to 42

A few remarks on the Draft Scheme for the University of Mysore.

---

1. The Science College of the University will be located in Bangalore In this connection the Indian Institute of Science should be utilised to the best advantage of ~~her~~ higher scientific instruction in the University. The Mysore Government have given a large initial grant to the Indian Institute and pay a grant of Rs. 50,000/- per annum. Any well-thought out scheme to co-ordinate with the work of the University Science College and the Indian Institute should be acceptable to the Institute authorities. Such a course will also save money to the Mysore Government and avoid the duplication of Laboratories in some departments of Science. As it is, the resources and equipment of the Institute are not fully utilised for higher scientific study and scientific research. It would be a pity, in these circumstances, not to make use of the splendid equipment of the Institue in connection with the Mysore University Scheme.

2. Similarly the Oriental Library ~~at Mysore~~ and His Highness's Sanskrit College at Mysore should be utilised in connection with the University Arts College at Mysore. Proposals have been made by the Sanskrit Committee.

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and requires thinking over some more, the points may occur to me later on and if so I shall submit a supplementary note. As I have not received the appendices I am not able to offer my remarks in respect of them.

Yours sincerely,

J Chakravarti

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A. K.C.I.E.

Dewan of Mysore.

197
Encl to 42

A few remarks on the Draft Scheme for the University of Mysore.

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1. The Science College of the University will be located in Bangalore In this connection the Indian Institute of Science should be utilised to the best advantage of ~~her~~ higher scientific instruction in the University. The Mysore Government have given a large initial grant to the Indian Institute and pay a grant of Rs. 50,000/- per annum. Any well-thought out scheme to co-ordinate with the work of the University Science College and the Indian Institute should be acceptable to the Institute authorities. Such a course will also save money to the Mysore Government and avoid the duplication of Laboratories in some departments of Science. As it is, the resources and equipment of the Institute are not fully utilised for higher scientific study and scientific research. It would be a pity, in these circumstances, not to make use of the splendid equipment of the Institue in connection with the Mysore University Scheme.

2. Similarly the Oriental Library ~~at Mysore~~ and His Highness's Sanskrit College at Mysore should be utilised in connection with the University Arts College at Mysore. Proposals have been made by the Sanskrit Committee.

Committee for considerably improving the Mysore Sanskrit College. Oriental studies of a high order throwing new light on the interesting problems of Archaeology, Ethnology, History, Comparative Philology etc., should form an important part of the University Scheme in the Premier Hindu State of India.

3. I do not find any reference to religious or moral education in the University Scheme. The Government of India may have valid reasons for avoiding religious education in their institutions but is such a course absolutely necessary in Mysore? His Excellency Lord Hardinge in his speech in laying the foundation stone of the Benares University emphasised the importance of religious instruction as a part of the University Education. I think Mysore University Graduates will be all the better for a course of religious instruction. In fact the necessity for religious education and the impossibility of getting such education under the present conditions should be a strong argument in favour of the proposed Mysore University.

4. I notice with regret that amongst vernaculars only Kanarese and Hindustani are to be taught in the University; Other Indian vernaculars are to be ignored. Arrangements are also

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also to be made for making the Kanarese language perfect by the translation of treatises on various sciences, Higher Mathematics etc.,. It is doubtful whether in laying down this policy adequate thought has been bestowed on the difficulty of the language problem of India. If India at any time is to form a vigorous and united nation does the way to the goal lie in trying to develop and perfect in all their aspects the 30 or 40 vernaculars of India? The dream that Hindi which in one form or another is spoken by over 200 millions in India may at some distant future day become the one Universal Indian vernacular, may or may not be realised. But the goal of a vigorous and united Indian nation will be rendered more and more distant if the advocates of each vernacular spoken by 5 or 10 millions want to develop such vernaculars in all aspects and thereby make the language barrier between this and other sections of Indian population stronger and more impenetrable. An ideal which we may reasonably hope to see fulfilled in the course of half a century is the adoption by the different parts of India of, say, half a dozen important vernacular languages. In this view, it seems to me that it would be very useful to have in the proposed University of Mysore arrangements for teaching at least a few other important vernaculars of

of India.

5. I think Mathematics must be included both in the Arts and in the Science Groups i.e. both at Mysore and in Bangalore there should be first-rate Professors in Mathematics. If necessary Mysore may specialise in Higher Pure Mathematics and Bangalore in Mixed Mathematics.

6. For facility of recognition by other Universities for purposes of admission into Colleges of Medicine, Engineering etc., an examination at the end of first year's course may be not in English only, but in all subjects and University certificates may be given for passing such examinations.

7. I do not understand why the Gymnasium , Swimming Bath etc., are proposed for Mysore only. How will the Bangalore students benefit thereby? In fact, the necessity of departing from the unitary type will render some duplication inevitable and that difficulty will have to be faced.

8. As regards the financial aspects a provision of 13½ lakhs for new buildings etc., will not be a difficult matter considering the far-reaching importance of the scheme. ~~The additional recurring expenditure.~~ In the absence of appendices I cannot exactly make out as to whether the additional annual cost will be at the beginning 3½ lakhs or only 1½ lakhs.

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If $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs be the ~~only~~ cost of maintaining the University when the whole scheme comes into operation as stated in para 32 then the additional expenditure will be only $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per annum. If the suggestion made above of fully utilising the resources of the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore be accepted this may be reduced to about one lakh. In any case it may be said that if the additional recurring expenditure involved in the University scheme is not more than two lakhs per annum it will be possible by curtailing the expenditure in other directions, if necessary, to find the necessary amount. If the Sandal Revenue regains its normal level ~~only~~ it may not be necessary even to curtail expenditure in other departments.

J Chakravarti
10.2.1916

SDV

202

Bangalore,

10th Fabruary 1916.

Your Highness,

I send herewith copy of the letter and draft scheme for a University in Mysore. As we have discussed the main details so often in Council, the ~~details~~ will be familiar to Your Highness.

I have no doubt Your Highnes will be visiting some of the mills and other industrial concerns and offices in Bombay, Baroda and Gwalior and bring back many ideas for improving our State.

Your Highness' very sincerely,

10-2-16

His Highness

The Yuvaraja of Mysore, G.C.I.E.,

Jayamahal,

Malabar Hill,

Bombay.

Private

Bangalore
11 Feb 16

203
2

44

My dear sir,

I send herewith, ~~for your~~ private information a copy of the draft Scheme of the proposed University in Mysore and of the forwarding letter which it is proposed to issue with it. As the Scheme has been prepared in accordance with His Highness' ~~views and~~ wishes, we are only awaiting ~~his~~ formal approval before sending up ~~the~~ the papers to you officially.

formally I hope to send the papers ~~to~~ tomorrow, but in case I am not able to do so, may I ask the favour of your making arrangements to ~~send~~ forward up the Scheme to the Government of India as soon as ~~they are~~ it is received in your office?

I have no doubt the Scheme will receive all the support you can give. The Durbar are very grateful for what you have done already.

Yours very sincerely,

11-2-16

D e w a n.

The Hon'ble

Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Resident in Mysore.

204

45

Telegram.

Mirza Ismail Esquire,

Private Secretary, Maharaja of

Mysore, Jayamahal, Malabar

Hill, Bombay.

University papers will reach you about twelve noon today. Council and Financial Secretary unanimously approve of Scheme. Kindly wire orders express if convenient.

Dewan.

12.2.16

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TO

Secretary of mysore

Bangalore.

His Highness approves universities

Scheme Private Secretary.

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Gb

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No. 807—EN. ONE BOOK. BANGALORE,

Dated 12th February 1916.

FROM

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA, K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

THE HON'BLE
COL. SIR HUGH DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I am directed by His Highness the Maharaja to address you on the subject of the establishment of a University in Mysore. The question has been under consideration and discussion for the past five years. Two professors, long connected with University education in this State, were deputed—one to Europe and America and the other to Australia—to study modern developments in University education in those countries, and their reports have been received and considered.

2. I may here recall the fact that copies of these reports, together with a rough scheme for a University for Mysore, were placed before the officers of the Government of India when we visited Simla together in the month of July last. On that occasion you were kind enough to arrange for our discussion of the question individually with the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp (then Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department), and subsequently at a meeting at which the Hon'ble Mr. Porter and the Hon'ble Mr. Wood were also present. As a result of these discussions, Mr. Sharp has favoured the Durbar with an exhaustive note (copy attached) containing many valuable suggestions.

The entire scheme has now been revised and remodelled in the light of Mr. Sharp's criticism and suggestions and copies of the revised draft Scheme are forwarded for favour of submission to the Government of India.

3. The Durbar have given much thought to the question as to the best type of University suited for Mysore. They agree with Mr. Sharp that the Unitary type is theoretically the best but they have had to take account of existing conditions and deviate to some extent from that type. For various important reasons, His Highness' Government have decided to locate the University in the city of Mysore. There are two first grade colleges in the State, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore, and the two cities are separated by a distance of 85 miles and connected by a railway. The Central College at Bangalore is the older institution of the two, having been established nearly forty years ago, and a large body of tradition and local sentiment have gathered round it as a centre of higher education in the State. The abolition of such a college, or its reduction to the status of a second grade college, will be viewed with much disfavour by a large section of the people of Mysore; and it is considered desirable to improve both the existing institutions rather than do away with one of them for the sake of enlarging the other.

The Durbar have therefore come to the decision that the University should comprise the two existing colleges in the two cities but that, in other respects, it should approximate as closely as possible to the Unitary ideal. They understand that, for identical reasons, a somewhat similar type of University has been recommended for more than one Province in British India.

4. Each of the two colleges will have distinctive features of its own; the Mysore College will give special attention to Languages, History and Philosophy, and the Bangalore College to Mathematics and Science.

Facilities will be provided to enable the Undergraduates of both sections of the University to come together as frequently as possible for common lectures, the annual Convocation, the University week, sports and other similar objects. As stated already, the new University will, as far as possible, combine the advantages of a Unitary with those of a Federal type.

5. Wherever Mr. Sharp's suggestions could not be adopted, the reasons will be clear from a perusal of the Draft Scheme. The Durbar are anxious to clear any possible misapprehension on one or two points. The project is not put forward in any spirit of rivalry or dissatisfaction with any of the existing Universities, least of all with the Madras University under whose fostering care our University education has hitherto progressed, and advanced to a stage when the initiation of a separate University has become possible. Also, it may be stated that there is no

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thought entertained of promoting University education at the expense of either Primary or Secondary education.

6. It is the intention of the Durbar not merely to maintain the existing standards set up by the Madras University but to introduce improvements where possible. It is their desire, at the commencement at least, to appoint a fair proportion of examiners from outside the State to conduct the Degree examinations. It may also be possible to take advantage of the facilities which exist in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for training candidates for the M.Sc. Degree and for post graduate work.

Among the new features calculated to spread enlightenment among sections of the public, who have no opportunity of undergoing a regular University course, will be the establishment of—

(1) a Publication *Bureau* with a view to encourage the preparation of books of modern interest and the translation of scientific treatises into the vernacular; and

(2) a University Extension *Bureau* to carry on work similar to that undertaken by the newer Universities of England and America.

7. A Regulation will be passed in the local Legislative Council defining the scope, the functions and the authority of the new University. A draft of the proposed Regulation is printed as an appendix to the scheme.

8. The curricula of studies printed as Appendix III to the scheme indicate approximately the standard of studies aimed at. They will undergo careful revision and amplification at the hands of the Boards which will be specially appointed for the purpose before work is started.

9. The Durbar propose to start the University from 1st July 1916, which is the commencement of the official year in Mysore. It is also the beginning of the academic year of the Madras University to which our Colleges are already accustomed. The construction of the new buildings will be simultaneously taken in hand and the Durbar hope to complete both buildings and equipment before the end of the third year.

It is proposed to publish the scheme in the course of the next month, and, after the scheme has been before the public for a month or two, to pass final orders for commencing work from 1st July 1916.

10. The Durbar will be grateful if the Government of India are pleased to render them whatever help may be necessary in securing reciprocity in the matter of admission of graduates and undergraduates of the Mysore University into the Colleges of other Universities in British India and *vice versa*.

11. The scheme is in general accordance with the principles and policy enunciated by the Government of India and the Durbar undertake full responsibility for bringing a healthy and up-to-date University into existence and for maintaining it at the requisite standard of efficiency.

With these observations, I have the honor to submit the scheme for the approval of the Government of India. The academic year, as stated already, begins in July next and as preparations have to be put in hand from now, the Durbar will esteem it a great obligation if the approval of the Government of India is communicated at their very early convenience.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. VISVESVARAYA,

Dewan of Mysore.

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17/3/1916

My dear Devan Sahib,

. The enclosed telegram from Sir E Maclagan will interest you. I dont want it back.

I have replied:--

"Private.Many thanks for your private telegram received "seventeenth. Viceroy in private letter received three "days ago said he hoped to issue orders regarding Univer- "sity before he left Delhi."

I trust it will be allright. I dont think we can do any more from this end !

Yours very sincerely

A Hardy

Encl 648

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C.

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TO

Resident Mysore

Bangalore

Private your letter 11th Mysore university madras was asked on 28th ultimo to send reply with least possible delay and if possible by telegram Key

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PRIVATE SECRETARY MYSORE

THE PALACE,
MYSORE.

18th March 1916.

My dear Sir,

I return with many thanks after submission to His Highness the enclosed letter and telegram received with your letter of the 17th.

Yours Sincerely
Mirza M. Ismail

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

913 50

No.2204/Enc.

From,

P.B. Warburton Esqr., I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the
Resident in Mysore,

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore 29th March 1916.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.807 Pol.dated the 12th February 1916 regarding the establishment of a University in Mysore, I am directed to enclose a copy of telegram No.286/Edn dated the 28th March 1916 from the Government of India in the Department of Education, and to say that the initiation of the scheme may proceed.

I.have etc.,

sd. A.P. Cox.
For First Assistant Resident.

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Encl. to 50

Telegram No.286 Edn. dated the 28th March 1916, from the Government of India, Education Department, to the Hon'ble the President in Mysore.

****

Your letter 1082 dated 13th February 1916 Mysore University Government of India approve of introduction of University but as regards its constitution and certain other points further communication will be sent shortly on receipt of views Madras Government and Madras University which are expected at an early date.

****

" C o p y "

5 17 5
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MEMORANDUM

FROM

The Private Secretary
to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

The Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

51

Telegram, dated 30-3-1916.

"His Highness approves draft Government Order regarding the University Scheme. Private Secretary".

52 no 3598

Post copy, in confirmation of the above telegram, is forwarded to with compliments to the Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore.

Mirza M. Ismail

Ag. *Private Secretary*
to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore

Mysore,
Dated, 30-3-16.

W D 1568—GPB—200—25-1-16